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Part One
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ONE KILLED, TWENTY HURT

Brooklyn Trolley Car Dashes Down Hill with 133 Passengers.

JUMPS THE TRACK AT THE FOOT

Brake Fails to Act As the Motorman Tries to Hold the Heavy Load from Sliding Back.

YOUNG APPLEBAUM LEAPS TO DEATH

Pleasure Seekers, Bound for Coney Island, Filled the Car Beyond the Limit Allowed by Law.

The brake on a trolley car that was carrying 133 passengers refused to act yesterday afternoon while the car was going up the Thirty-ninth Street hill, in Brooklyn, and the car ran backward down the hill with frightful velocity, until it jumped the track and struck a telegraph pole that stood on the edge of the sidewalk, killing one passenger and severely injuring twenty others.

The Killed.

The one person killed was:

APPLEBAUM, FRANK, 12 years old, 51 Ludlow Street, New-York City; jumped from the car.

The Injured.

The injured are:

BROWN, LEWIS, 22 years old, 131 West Nineteenth Street, New-York City; scalp wounds.

BLECKNER, LENA, 24 years old, 107 Essex Street, New-York City; shoulder dislocated.

CAHN, ABRAHAM, 58 years old, 67 Park Avenue, Brooklyn; right leg fractured.

EVANS, MARY, 45 years old, 88 Centre Street, New-York City; right arm broken.

EVANS, WILLIAM, 45 years old, 88 Centre Street, New-York City; scalp wounds.

FERARA, GEORGE, 18 years old, 472 Pearl Street, New-York City; left hand broken.

FREEDMAN, SAMUEL, 19 years old, 17 Elizabeth Street, New-York City; abrasions of head and wrists.

FORTE, LEON, 42 years old, 226 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn; scalp wounds and shock.

GARDEN, LOUIS, 15 years old, 38 Ludlow Street, New-York City; contused wounds on head and body.

GELIANOS, K., 17 years old, 17 Roosevelt Street, New-York City; cuts on left leg.

HASBROOK, CHARLES, 25 years old, 62 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn; head injured.

HOOD, JOHN, 19 years old, 128 Leonard Street, New-York City; knee and shoulder injured.

LEVITT, NATHAN, 17 years old, 84 Madison Street, New-York City; left arm fractured.

LEWEY, BERNARD, 16 years old, 216 East One Hundred and Second Street, New-York City; scalp and contused wounds.

NATHAN, ABRAHAM, 28 years old, 10 Henry Street, New-York City; contusions and shock.

PAUL, A. C., 21 years old, 263 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; abrasions.

PIANO, CHARLES, 23 years old, 15 Roosevelt Street, New-York City; elbow broken.

REED, JOSEPH, 30 years old, 115 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn; contusions of body.

TROY, ROBERT, 31 years old, 157 Forsyth Street, New-York City; arm and knee fractured.

XENEILS, MICHAEL, 30 years old, 25 Roosevelt Street, New-York City; arm fractured.

Trolley Car 719 of the Thirty-ninth Street branch of the West End Division of the Nassau Railroad Company was on its way to Coney Island about 5 o'clock with 133 pleasure seekers on board, although the car had been built to accommodate but sixty persons. The passengers were hanging on by the straps and by the sides of the car, which was an open one. The steps were lined with passengers and the front platform, which under the city ordinance is supposed to be free from passengers, was crowded and the motorman was hindered from working the brake so that when the brake chain gave way and the car began going down the steep hill the passengers became frightened and in their endeavor to get off the car interferred to a considerable extent with the operations of the motorman.

There is a steep hill on Thirty-ninth Street all the way from Second Avenue to Ninth Avenue. The top of the hill is about sixty feet higher than at Third Avenue.

The trolley car had got to Sixth Avenue when the motorman ascertained that something was wrong. Slowly the car came to a stop of its own accord. Then, instead of standing still, it began to slide down the incline. The motorman put on the brake, but it would not hold. For a few seconds the passengers did not notice the change of direction, and remained quiet, but when the fact dawned upon them that the car was in reality running away, and that it might tumble over at any moment, the excitement became intense, and those who were standing upon the narrow steps began jumping off in order to save themselves.

Among those who jumped off or were thrown off almost at the outset was the conductor, who was collecting fares when the car began its descent.

"Put on that brake!" yelled the motorman.

But the conductor was not at his end of the car. He was standing away up the street, watching the car in its mad rush, and on the spot where he had jumped off or was thrown off he was arrested some minutes later, charged by the police with criminal carelessness.

Down the steep grade the car went, while passengers kept jumping from it and falling upon the stone pavement, where they remained injured until they were picked up and carried into the house of Engine Company No. 28, on Thirty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Some of those who had been fortunate enough to get off the car when they first discovered their danger ran after the car to see what damage it would do, and as the car speeded down the hill a stream of people followed it, while hundreds stood on the sidewalk awaiting the crash that ultimately came.

When the car reached that portion of Thirty-ninth Street opposite No. 75 it left the track and smashed into a telegraph pole. At the same time one of the wheels snapped, and one portion of it was hurled against the house. The passengers who were in the car at this time were thrown in a heap, and at first it was believed that many more persons had been injured, as groans were heard coming from the mass of people that had been thrown together.

Just before the car jumped the track Frank Applebaum, twelve years old, of 51 Ludlow Street, this city, jumped from the flying car. He fell upon the curb, his head striking the sharp edge, and the left side of his head was cut off as if with a cleaver.

When he was picked up it was ascertained that he was dead. The surgeon who was sent for said that death must have been instantaneous.

As soon as the accident happened word was sent to Police Headquarters, and Sergeant Watson sent five ambulances to the scene of the disaster. Ambulances were sent from the Seney, Long Island, Norwegian, St. Mary's, and St. John's Hospitals.

When the surgeons arrived they found that the majority of the injured persons had been picked up and carried by the firemen and others into the engine house on Thirty-ninth Street.

A large crowd had then collected, and the police of the Fifth Avenue, Fourth Avenue, and Hamilton Avenue Precincts were sent to the scene, and, with the aid of the mounted squad, they kept the crowd back while the surgeons carried on their work of mercy.

Mrs. Evans, whose right arm was broken and who also suffered from shock, was removed to the Norwegian Hospital. She believed that she would die, and, as the surgeon did not think otherwise, although he did not tell her so, her request for a clergyman was granted, and while she was lying in the engine house the Rev. H. J. Gallagher of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, who had been summoned, administered the last rites of the church. He was assisted by the Rev. Edward Cominski.

Frank Applebaum's body was carried to the Fourth Avenue Station House and laid in one of the vacant stalls in the stable.

The police, who were in charge of Capt. Keeny, arrested the motorman and the conductor on a charge of criminal carelessness.

The motorman is Charles White, forty years old, of 261 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, and the conductor is John Cochrane, twenty-four years old, of 646 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

The police said that Cochrane, the conductor, when he saw there was likely to be a severe accident, jumped off the car. The conductor denies this, and said he fell off the car while he was trying to collect fares. The officials of the road refused to discuss the accident, and all who have anything to do with the road are extremely reticent.

Coroner Coombs will hold an inquest in the case of Applebaum and will make a searching investigation to fasten the blame where it belongs.

The register on the car showed that the conductor had rung up fares for 117 passengers. He was engaged in collecting other fares at the time the brake chain broke.

Shortly after the accident the register was taken away.

MANY MINOR ACCIDENTS.

Ribs Fractured, Scalps Cut, a Leg Broken, and a Skull Fractured.

Antonio Alforego, forty-five years old, of 228 Elizabeth Street, New-York, while jumping off a Fulton Avenue trolley car near East New-York yesterday, fell into the street and received a severe scalp wound.

Trolley Car 174 of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company yesterday ran into a wagon of the Adams Express Company at Fifth and Flatbush Avenues, and James Curran, the driver, was thrown into the street and his leg was broken.

Hamilton Avenue Trolley Car 1,005 struck Stephen Lanigan, thirty-four years old, of 175 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and his ribs were fractured. He was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

A Nassau trolley car on its way to Canarsie yesterday, while in Rockaway Avenue, near New Lots Road, caused severe injuries to Abraham Isner, twenty-three years old, of 239 Sackman Street, Brooklyn. Isner was about to jump from the car when he fell. His skull was fractured.

Trolley Cars 156 and 165 of the Fifth Avenue line were in collision yesterday in front of the Fifth Avenue Police Station. Both cars were damaged. There were no passengers on the cars at the time. The collision, it is said, was due to the fact that the tracks were slippery from the rain.

Policeman John H. Skelly of the Miller Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was swept from a trolley car by a telegraph pole on Jamaica Avenue, near Essex Street, yesterday, and had his right shoulder dislocated.

Bridget McGonegal of 11 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, fell from a trolley car of the Nassau Company yesterday at Fort Hamilton Avenue and received a scalp wound.

LOCKJAW FROM BROOKLYN SOIL.

Child Inoculates Herself While Playing in the Dirt and Dies.

Flossie Bernstein, the two-year-old daughter of John Bernstein, died Tuesday at her parents' home, on Bay Thirteenth Street, near Bath Avenue, Brooklyn, from lockjaw.

The child was vaccinated three weeks ago and appeared to be getting along nicely when she was taken ill. After being vaccinated she went into the yard and played in the dirt, digging the clay with a little spade. The vaccination irritated her, and, with her fingers covered with the clay, she scratched herself, and thus, according to her physician, inoculated herself with the tetanus bacilli.

She became ill last Sunday and died in convulsions on Tuesday morning. She was buried in Washington Cemetery.

As THE NEW-YORK TIMES has before stated, there are certain parts of Long Island that contain in the earth the bacilli of lockjaw. Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn says that the soil is full of tetanus bacilli, and that they caused several deaths which followed vaccinations a year ago, without doubt.

Dr. A. E. Isaacs of Henry Street, this city, is positive that the virus used in the vaccination was pure, as it came from the Health Department.

Dr. Mayne, who attended the little girl, in speaking of the case, said:

"The child's death was due to tetanus; but so far as the vaccine used was concerned I am sure that it was pure. The germs of tetanus are in the air as well as in the soil, but to breathe them is not necessarily fatal. In the vicinity of the south shore of Long Island, horses, as well as human beings, have fallen victims to the bacilli. In the case of the little girl her finger nails contained the germ, which, when brought into contact with the superficial abrasion, at once inoculated her system with the poison."

Dr. West of the Brooklyn Department of Health, in speaking of the soil of Long Island as being filled with this death-dealing poison, said: "The existence of this germ has been noted for several years past, more particularly in the east and southern tiers of Long Island. Suffolk County, I believe, has the reputation of being the most infected spot. In the past three years, in Brooklyn, there has been an average of nine fatalities from the work of tetanus bacillus annually. The germ, when exposed to the air, soon succumbs. When it attacks a wound, it burrows down deep for the purpose of keeping away from the air."

BAND IN A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

The Rev. T. L. Price Says His "Sacred Concert" Is Religious.

The Rev. T. L. Price, pastor of the Warren Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, started a novelty in church work in that city last night, and as a result the church was crowded.

Sacred concerts on Sundays have in the past been a thing of the ungodly, but last night Mr. Price held a sacred concert in his church. The concert was given by the members of the Twenty-third Regiment Band, the soloists being Alfred D. Fohs, bandmaster, organist; W. S. Mygrants, cornet; R. Loescher, clarinet; F. Goede, flute; A. Hinchcliffe, violin; C. F. Wernig, violin; H. Riedrich, violoncello; John I. Wernig, contra bass.

The programmes stated, under the name of the pastor, that:

"The seats of this church are all free, and rooms are well ventilated and cool. The services are short and spirited. On the last Wednesday evening of each month we hold a revival prayer meeting. The work is all great, because it is our Lord's work.

"We cordially welcome you to all the services, and will serve you at any time in any way a pastor should. This sacred concert is of the highest religious order."

Shot His Wife Five Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Fessler separated some time ago, owing to Mr. Fessler's jealousy. All efforts to secure an interview with his view, with the view of reconciliation, were futile, owing to the fear Mrs. Fessler had of her husband. When the couple met on a street corner last evening, Fessler endeavored to force his wife to go with him. She persisted in her attempts to pass him, and he shot her five times, all the bullets taking effect. Her chances for recovery are very slight.

THEY DOUBTED JACKSON

WHY JURORS BELIEVE HE IS THE MURDERER OF HIS WIFE.

One Thinks the Letter Said to Have Been Left by the Woman Was Written by Her Husband—Jackson's Strange Action After the Second Shot—He Did Not Take the Revolver Out of the Reach of His Wife.

NEWMARKET, N. J., June 7.—The body of Mrs. Charles H. Jackson, who died Saturday morning from pistol shot wounds, self-inflicted, her husband says, and inflicted by the husband, according to the Coroner's jury, was removed to-day from the house where she died, and sent to Richland, N. Y., where her family lives. The accused husband spent the day in the county jail at New-Brunswick. He stoutly maintains he is innocent, and his mind is greatly worried over the serious accusation that has been made against him.

Newmarket is divided in opinion as to how Mrs. Jackson came to receive the two bullet wounds. There are those who cling firmly to the belief that Jackson fired the shots. Those who believe the opposite are as confident that the wounds were self-inflicted, and that the story of the events of the early hours of Saturday morning, as told by Jackson, is the true one.

Those who believe Jackson guilty say the verdict rendered by the jury was a just one. Those who think the husband guiltless think the jury might have rendered a verdict that would have been a compromise and left the direct accusation to the county authorities to make later if on further investigation this had been thought proper by the detectives and the prosecutor. There was no need, the partisans of Jackson say, for the Coroner's proceedings to be rushed through as they were. There might have been an adjournment—an adjournment for a couple of days at least. Then facts could have been brought out that might have placed the case in a different light.

The jurymen will say little as to what led them to the conclusion that Jackson was guilty. Foreman Kelly said he believed the verdict he had helped to render was the proper one. When pressed to give his reason for the verdict, he was non-communicative, but later, after much questioning, said it was a belief on the part of the jury that the letter which Jackson found, or says he found, on the bureau in his wife's room, was written by himself. This, Mr. Kelly admitted, was what brought about the verdict.

Miss Maud Titsworth and Miss Elin Palmborg, who lived in the same house, and who had occasion to see Mrs. Jackson's writings frequently, said before the jury the writing of the letter was that of Mrs. Jackson. The jury thought differently, and believed it an imitation.

Another juryman said that one thing that influenced him was the conduct of Jackson. He said that according to the prisoner the second shot was fired as he was leaving the house. Why did not Jackson run back to the side of his wife instead of continuing on to Dr. Whitford's house, then rush back to his wife's side, realizing as he must have, what the second shot meant? was what this juryman wanted to know. He also wanted to know if it was reasonable to suppose that Jackson left his wife alone while he went to the house of the doctor. Why did he not call some member of the Tittsworth family before he left? this juryman asked. When reminded that Jackson must have been laboring under great excitement, and must have for the moment been unaccountable for his doings, the juryman was willing to admit such might be the case. He also wanted to know why Jackson had left the revolver within his wife's reach.

Jackson spent the night restlessly, and slept little. He lay on his bunk most of the time with his face buried in his hands. Occasionally he would rise up and pace about the narrow cell. He seemed totally cast down. When a reporter carried to him yesterday morning the morning papers, he seemed calmer. He was distressed because he could not attend to the details of the funeral, and because he would not be present when his wife's body was buried. When asked if he had anything to add to what he had already said, he replied:

"This is a bad fix to be in, but I am sure I will come out all right, for I am innocent." He did not want to say anything further on the case, as it might be best he should not. He had nothing to conceal, he said, and had told about all there was to tell. He was confident that the letter he says he found will clear him. He says he has no doubt as to the result of the case, and is more worried because of his absence from his wife's funeral and absence from his children at this time than for himself.

The letter, which is likely to prove such an important part in the case, is now in the hands of County Prosecutor John S. Voorhees of Middlesex County. Mr. Voorhees refused to-day to make the contents of the letter public. Jackson says the letter was short. He was greatly excited when he read it, and says perhaps he has left something out, but as he remembers the wording it was:

Darling Jack: I have been troubled with sleeplessness and my mind is not at rest. My darling boy has told me a lie to-day, and I cannot get over it. Six years ago I thought that woman's crowning happiness was motherhood. Now I fear the troubles of maternity. When you read this I shall be beyond the reach of your reproaches. MAY.

Dr. Samuel Long, County Physician, said to-day that a curious fact about one of the bullet holes was that there was about it a circle. This he thought might have been caused by the muzzle of the revolver being pressed against the flesh as the shot was fired. Dr. Long refused to say whether either of the bullets had been found in the brain. He refused to say which one caused death, the one in the side which was fired first or the one in the front, which was fired last. The physician said he did not feel justified in making public any of the results of the inquest until after he had consulted with the Prosecutor and made the official report to him.

When asked why the autopsy had not been made before the inquest, he said there would have been no autopsy had not the verdict of the jury rendered it necessary. In a case of suicide the external appearance of the wounds would have been sufficient to enable him to certify what caused death. The verdict made it imperative for him to perform the autopsy, so that if Jackson was indicted by the Grand Jury he could testify to the exact cause of death and trace the courses of the bullets after they had entered the flesh.

Jackson will have to remain in the county jail at New-Brunswick until September, as the Grand Jury does not meet until then.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were yesterday taken to Philadelphia, where they will be cared for by J. P. Moser, an uncle of Mrs. Jackson's.

Shipwreck of the Bark Lucy.

Nine shipwrecked seamen of the Norwegian bark Lucy reached this port yesterday on board the steamship Muriel, from Bermuda. The Lucy sailed from Pensacola April 3 for Barrow, and put in to Bermuda April 30, in distress. The bark started to leak shortly after leaving Pensacola, and the decks were strained by the weight of the cargo. Capt. Kloumann remained at Bermuda to look after the vessel. The Lucy will be discharged to ascertain the extent of the damage. The crew were sent home to Norway. The Lucy was built at Prince Edward Island in 1875. She is of 739 tons register. Her home port is Christiania, Norway.

Wanted Pay for Eating Dinner.

George Orchard, a well-dressed young man, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having violated the ordinance relative to hacks. The complainant was William Clark, a cab driver, who charged Orchard with not paying $1 for an hour's ride in his cab Saturday night. Orchard told Magistrate Simms that he had hired the cab in the afternoon and had paid Clark $3 for three hours' driving about the city. At the end of the time, he asked the cabman to dine with him. It took an hour for the two men to eat their dinner, and Clark demanded payment for that hour. Orchard refused to pay, and Clark had him arrested. Magistrate Simms fined Orchard $1.

STOLE EVEN THE STOVE.

"Growler Gang" Left Little in Sidenstock's Apartments.

Six men and an old woman were arrested Saturday night, at 207 Fifth Street, on a charge of burglary. The prisoners are known as the "Growler Gang," and, according to the police, they have been systematically robbing houses in the neighborhood. The specific charge against them which occasioned their arrest was the looting of the premises of Max Sidenstock, 204 East Sixth Street, some time before midnight Saturday.

The prisoners are Thomas Cline, James Gaffney, Thomas Walsh, Mary Sperry, James Wagstaff, James Flannagen, and Charles Boygon. Flannagen lives at 325 East Fey-fifth Street, and the others live at 207 East Fifth Street.

Sidenstock keeps a cigar store at 353 Bowery. His wife assisted him in the store Saturday night. When they got home, they found that their apartments had been cleaned out. Even the stove had been carried away. Clocks, kettles, and every article of wearing apparel belonging to the couple were missing. The ten chairs in the house were gone.

They notified the police, and an investigation showed that the "Growler Gang" could go from their apartments over a roof and reach the rooms of Sidenstock. The police searched the rooms of the gang and found all the property.

The Sperry woman concealed a clock in the bosom of her dress. After the policemen had concluded their search, they heard the clock ticking and seized it, much against her will.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday the prisoners were held for examination.

SERIOUS END OF A DUEL IN FUN.

Boys Play at Fighting and One Stabs the Other.

William Ferre of 441 Tenth Avenue and John Ehrmer of 427 West Thirty-seventh Street, both fifteen years old, have been in the habit of skylarking rather roughly, and this fact led to Ferre being arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with felonious assault. Ferre was returning from work on Saturday night, when he met Ehrmer. Ehrmer and he began to scuffle, and Ferre drew a jackknife and said in a melodramatic way: "Let's fight a duel to the death with knives!"

The suggestion met favor with Ehrmer, who drew his knife, and the two boys continued their play. It was rather too realistic, as, in a few moments, Ferre stabbed Ehrmer in the left shoulder. This frightened Ferre, and he started to run away. Ehrmer's father came out of the house, and seeing the blood running from his son's shoulder, shouted to two policemen who were passing to arrest Ferre. Ferre was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and locked up for the night.

Just before court closed yesterday morning, Ehrmer's father called and told Magistrate Simms that since he had learned from his son that the duel had only been in fun, he did not want to press the charge. Magistrate Simms discharged Ferre.

FOR SELLING DRY GOODS ON SUNDAY

Mrs. Blauground's Fine Was Paid and She Escaped Imprisonment.

Sarah Blauground, who lives at 73 Willett Street, and said she had never been in a police court before, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

She was arrested by Patrolman Callahan of the Delancey Street Police Station, on the charge of selling a piece of dry goods at 9 o'clock Sunday morning, from a little stand.

When taken into the court, she fell in a faint, and after being revived she was brought to the bar weak and trembling.

Morris Schwartz, the court interpreter, explained to the woman that unless she pleaded guilty she would be held for trial. "You plead guilty, do you?" said Magistrate Mott, "so I will fine you $5."

"Judge, don't fine me. I have only got 10 cents in my pocket," the woman cried. "I don't care," said the Magistrate, "that's the law."

The woman begged the Magistrate, with shrieks, not to send her to prison. Several lawyers and newspaper men came to her assistance, and asked the Magistrate to remit the fine, but he refused. In a few moments the amount of the fine was raised, and she was allowed to go.

VOLK'S PAY ROLLS WERE FALSE.

For Five Years He Stole from $150 to $250 a Month.

CLAREMONT, N. H., June 7.—Rudolph F. Volk, for many years employed in F. P. Maynard's shoe factory and for six years paymaster and clerk, was detected appropriating the funds of the concern.

Volk is about thirty-two years old. He had full charge of the pay roll. Whenever a workman left the factory Volk would continue his name on the pay roll. On pay day Volk would appropriate the envelopes of those who did not work for the concern. In this way he abstracted from $150 to $250 a month. This has been going on for five years.

Volk is of exemplary habits. He was married less than two years ago and has a child. He belongs to one of the best families of this vicinity. He has been living extravagantly for a clerk receiving $15 weekly, but, as his father, who died a number of years ago, left considerable property, his income was thought to come from this source.

When questioned by Mr. Maynard, Volk made a full confession. All his visible property Volk made over to Mr. Maynard. It amounts to $5,000. Mr. Maynard declines to prosecute. Volk acknowledges that he has taken about $9,000, and the amount may reach $12,000.

WHEELMAN DASHED OVER A CLIFF.

Thomas Thompson Fatally Injured While Riding in Weehawken.

Thomas Thompson, thirty-six years old, of 93 Fulton Avenue, Jersey City, went to Fort Lee yesterday on his bicycle. He returned through Weehawken, and while descending the Gorge Road lost control of his wheel.

The road is very steep, and about half way down makes a sharp turn. At this point Mr. Thompson's wheel dashed over the cliff, and he fell upon a ledge of rocks twenty feet below.

His skull was fractured and his right arm was broken. He was attended by a local physician and was removed to his home. There is no hope for his recovery.

The accident occurred at the same point where George Gibson of New-York was fatally injured in the same way, and upon the same ledge of rocks, three weeks ago yesterday.

Run a Wheelwoman Down.

Richard Dorfeuldt, a butcher, at 342 East Forty-sixth Street, and John Graab, one of his employes, were driving in a light wagon with two horses in Upper Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. As they turned to go around Mount Morris Park, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street, their horses going at a smart trot, they cut in close to the inner corner, and got in the way of persons coming eastward on the street. Miss Rose Rubenstein, twenty years old, of 130 East One Hundred ad Ninth Street, was riding eastward. As she was approaching the corner, Dorfeuldt came suddenly upon her. She turned in toward the curb, and managed to leap off in time to save herself, but her bicycle was trampled on by the horses, and run over by a wheel. Dorfeuldt drove on, and would have escaped had not Bicycle Policeman Cullom of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station given chase. The policeman caught him at Lenox Avenue and took him to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. There he agreed to pay for the bicycle, and Miss Rubenstein refused to press a complaint against him.

THE LAW STILL DENIED

NO CONTINUOUS RIDE ON THE ELEVATED FOR NORTH SIDERS.

Manhattan Railway Company Continues to Force Them to Change at the Harlem River, and the Authorities Remain Apathetic—The Residents Are Getting More in Earnest—Application for Mandamus to be Made This Week.

The apathy of the authorities regarding the violation of Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894, of which the Manhattan Railway Company is daily guilty in making its passengers on the Third Avenue line change at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street is a subject much discussed, especially among the residents of the north side. The attitude of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in trying to rouse the proper authorities into action and to force the company to give to its patrons the right of a continuous ride to Tremont is indorsed and upheld by thousands of persons who are daily put to inconvenience by the company's disregard of their rights.

The Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, and the District Attorney have shrugged their shoulders and said they could do nothing, the Corporation Counsel and the District Attorney urging that they can take official notice of the violation only when some individual brings formal complaint against the company. Assistant District Attorney Oliver is obliged twice a day to travel by the Third Avenue elevated road and to change at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street in order to get across the Harlem River. Every time he makes that change he is perfectly well aware that the company in forcing him to make it is violating the law.

"The bill might just as well not have passed, for all the company cares," said a north side resident yesterday, 'for it has never once been enforced. Morning and evening we are tumbled higgle-de-piggledy out on to a platform already so densely crowded that a mouse could scarcely make its way, and are then squeezed, shunted, rolled, and propelled along a narrow passageway to another platform, where we have to take another train.

"But this other train is already crowded, and the struggle that ensues to get on to the platform of the overcrowded car, or to prevent one's self being flattened against the outside of the car by the pressure of those behind is a sight to behold. It is an outrage and a disgrace, to say nothing of it's being a violation of the law.

"The company does not care a snap. It has everything its own way, and no competition. Unless it is forced to give us a continuous ride it never will do so. It will give promises until the Harlem River dries up, and we can walk across its bed. But promises cost nothing, and in this case accomplish nothing.

"We all on the north side are glad to see THE NEW-YORK TIMES taking up the cudgels. It is not a question whether the company wants to comply with the law—it's simply got to do so, that's all."

Judge Ernest G. Hall said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he considered there was at present no more important question than this before the attention of north siders, and no consideration that more vitally affected the interest, welfare, and future development of the district across the Harlem.

"I tremble for the safety of my wife and daughters when they go down to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to shop," said a man who lives in East One Hundred and Seventieth Street. "The crowd of workmen who use this road and make the change at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street along with everybody else, are not too careful how they get from one train to the other as long as they succeed in their object of getting seats. Owing to this abominable change, I positively dread making the journey twice a day to and from my office, it's such a struggle and fight to get from one train to another. With very little trouble and expense the company could make the necessary switch alterations to run at least every third or fourth train across the river. When this is done, a very serious obstacle to the future development of the north side will have been removed."

The petition, which will be presented this week by ex-Judge J. C. Julius Langbein and Henry F. Lippold on their application for a mandamus, will be large and representative. Other members of the North Side Board of Trade have decided to lay the matter before the Board of State Railroad Commissioners, whose duty it is to call the attention of the Attorney General to any violation on the part of a railroad company of its charter or of the law.

IT MUST PAY SOMETIMES.

Damage Cases Pressed to Judgment Against the Manhattan.

Recent offers of the Manhattan Railway Company to run the risk of property damages if allowed to extend the elevated road call attention to the amounts recently obtained by the property owners in their damage suits against the present elevated road. Mr. Choate obtained a remarkable decision as to amount from the Appellate Division on June 5. Commissioners had given his client $75,000. Judge Beach thought it too large, and cut it down about one-half. The Appellate Division reversed Judge Beach's decision and sustained the award of the Commissioners. On May 22, in John E. Parson's cases, the Court of Appeals sustained two awards aggregating about $80,000 each.

The last judicial act, as a trial judge, of Judge Barrett, was to give Lawyer William G. Peckham a judgment for property on Sixth Avenue. Peckham, Warner, & Strong also obtained several judgments last Winter for Gen. John Watts de Peyster. Attorneys in the majority of cases during the last Winter either secured six-cent judgments, or judgments for comparatively small amounts.

THE INDIANA IN HEAD GALES.

Passengers Confined to the Saloon on the Trip to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—The American steamship Indiana, Capt. Thompson, from Philadelphia May 28 for Liverpool, which arrived here this morning, reports having encountered head gales that prolonged her passage.

A heavy sea that boarded her swept away a portion of the bridge, and the second officer who was on duty thereon was felled to the deck and seriously injured. A portion of the iron railing was smashed, and many of the deck fittings were washed overboard.

The heavy weather and the shipping of seas caused a commotion among the passengers. They were confined to the saloon for several days, it not being safe for them to be about the decks.

STOLE HIS UNCLE'S BANK BOOK.

McDonald Also Forged a Check, but Escapes Punishment.

MEADVILLE, Penn., June 7.—W. H. McDonald, a young man from Springfield, Ohio, was arrested here Saturday for the theft of a bank book from his uncle, J. C. McDonald, at Jamestown, N. Y. On arrival here he sent the book with a forged check for the balance by express to the bank in Springfield. His arrest was principally due to the suspicion of the express agent that all was not right.

McDonald, who is only twenty years old, confessed after being arrested, and implicated a Jamestown man named Howard as an accessory. McDonald's uncle was communicated with, and he requested the boy's release.

McDonald and Howard intended to go to Denver, Col., with the money obtained on the forged check.

FATAL BOMB IN BARCELONA.

Six Killed and Twenty-four Injured—Anarchists Active Again.

BARCELONA, June 7.—The Anarchists have resumed their activity in this city, and much fear is entertained that they will inaugurate another reign of terror similar to that which prevailed in 1892 and 1893, when there were many explosions here, in Madrid, and other Spanish cities.

A bomb was exploded at 9 o'clock to-night while a religious procession was taking place, and six persons were killed and twenty-four wounded. It is not known what explosive the bomb contained, but, judging from its effects, it must have been very powerful.

The Captain General of the Province of Barcelona acted as standard bearer in the procession, while the Civil Governor and the City Alcalde held the streamers of the banner. It is thought that the designers of the outrage contemplated killing these officials.

The procession was in connection with the Corpus Christi festival. The bomb was thrown when the processionists were entering the Church of Santa Maria, and the people were panic-stricken by the explosion and its effects.

Those already in the church made a wild rush to get outside, while many of those on the outside scattered and fled in every direction. While some of the priests present did everything in their power to allay the excitement, others administered the last rites of the Church to those of the injured who seemed likely to die. A large crowd was witnessing the procession, and the man who threw the deadly missile effected his escape in the excitement. It is reported that some persons who were standing close to him have furnished the police with a description of him.

The police, at a late hour to-night, had not discovered any clue to the actual authors of the crime, but the number of suspects who have been lodged in jail is quite large. The police think that they perhaps will be able to catch those responsible for the crime through the confession of some of the Anarchists who have been arrested. This, however, appears to be a very slight hope.

This is the second outrage within a few days. During a religious procession on the feast of Corpus Christi a bomb was found in a dust heap near the cathedral. It was evidently the intention of those who placed the bomb where it was found to kill or maim some of those taking part in the procession.

MADRID, June 7.—Two dynamite cartridges exploded to-night outside of a house occupied by a priest at Orendain, near St. Sebastian, Province of Guipuzcoa. The house and other buildings in the vicinity were badly damaged, but nobody was hurt.

COMPETITOR PAPERS IN MADRID.

Death Sentences Now to be Reviewed by Military and Naval Council.

MADRID, June 7.—The documents relative to the seizure of the American schooner Competitor and the sentencing to death of Alfredo Laborde, Owen Milton, William Kinlea, Elias Bedia, and Teodore Maza, who were on board of her, have arrived here.

They will be immediately submitted to the Military and Naval Council, which will review all the proceedings in the case.

HAVANA, June 7.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee to-day visited the men who were captured on the filibustering American schooner Competitor, and who are now confined in the Cabana Fortress under sentence of death.

Gen. Lee found the prisoners lodged in unhealthy quarters, and will request Capt. Gen. Weyler to order that they be given better accommodations. The Consul General also saw Julio Sanguilly, an American citizen, who is under sentence of life imprisonment for conspiring against the peace of Spain, and whose case, on appeal, is now before the Court of Cassation in Madrid.

It is said that Gen. Lee, as a special favor, requested Capt. Gen. Weyler to release Mr. Dawley, the correspondent of Harper's Weekly, who was arrested a few days ago. The request was granted, and it is expected that Dawley will be released from Morro Castle to-morrow.

TWO BOYS DESERTED.

Left by Their Mother in a Vacant Room in a Tenement House.

The tenants of 109 Perry Street heard two little boys crying in a vacant room in the house yesterday morning. They found Bernard and James Dunphy, five and ten years old, respectively, who said their mother had taken them into the room yesterday morning and told them to wait until she returned. The children said they had eaten nothing since Friday night, and that they did not know what their mother's first name was or where they lived.

They did know that their father drank whisky, and that their mother had also been drinking a good deal of late. The people in the house notified Policeman Moore of the Charles Street Station, and he, before taking the children to the police station, took them to a restaurant and bought them a meal.

When the children were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court, Magistrate Simms committed them to the care of the Gerry society.

DARING ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

Cashier in a Crowded Store Forced to Give Up $500.

CHICAGO, June 7.—L. T. Klein's dry goods store, at Halstead and Fourteenth Streets, was robbed last night by men, who entered the store while it was open and well lighted and forced the cashier to surrender her money, estimated at $500, at the point of a revolver.

Klein's is one of the largest dry goods stores in the city, and at the time the robbery was committed the building was not only brilliantly lighted, but was filled with customers. The job is supposed to have been done by the three men who killed Proprietor Marshall of the Golden Rule store several weeks ago and who have robbed nine stores since.

The men have used the same methods in every case, and have so far managed to get away without their identity becoming known.

Fell on a Pair of Scissors.

John Bloom was walking across a room at his home, 63 Monroe Street, yesterday, to hand a pair of scissors to his wife, when he tripped on a piece of carpet. One of the points of the instrument ran into his neck, causing so bad a wound that it was necessary to take him to Gouverneur Hospital. His condition is not critical.

Reported Massacre by Kurds.

ATHENS, June 7.—It is reported here that Kurds have massacred several French, British, and German engineers who were employed on the railway between Smyrna and Kassaba.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—M. J. Atkins of Clear Lake, Iowa; Vernon Galt of Albert Lea, Minn., and Roy C. Sosser of Northwood, Iowa, were drowned Saturday at Nora Springs, Iowa, while bathing. They were members of the senior class of the Nora Springs Seminary.

—The Rev. Marion Law, recently assistant rector of St. James's Episcopal Church of New-York City, was installed yesterday as rector of St. Paul's Church in Pawtucket, R. I.

—Fire in Montreal last night destroyed John Cassidy & Co.'s crockery warehouse. Loss, $25,000. Heney's hardware store adjoining was damaged by water.

—The Post Office at Cripple Creek, Col., was robbed Saturday morning. Two sacks of pennies and some registered letters were stolen.

—The Presbyterian Church at Hackensack yesterday celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, having been organized in 1871.

SILVER MEN FOR BOIES

Leads All Southern and Western Candidates.

AN EXTREMIST IS WANTED

Free-Coinage Men Show Little Desire for Compromise.

LOOKING FOR POPULIST SUPPORT.

Campbell, Morrison, Stevenson, and Matthews Have Gained Nothing by Straddling.

TELLER BOOM HAS DISAPPEARED.

Silver Democrats Have Many Candidates and Do Not Need the Republican Senator.

If the silver Democrats control the Chicago Convention, what candidates for the Democratic nomination for President and Vice President would be favored by the silver Democrats and delegates of your State?

The above question was telegraphed yesterday by THE NEW-YORK TIMES to its correspondents in States where delegates favorable to free silver had been elected to the National Democratic Convention.

Gossip on Presidential candidates, two months ago, was almost confined to the bitter contest within the Republican Party between McKinley and his many opponents. The Democratic Party was attracting much attention, but not on its candidates, as it was agreed that the contest in that party should centre on the financial question, and consideration should be given to men after it had been settled whether the party would support free silver or the gold standard.

Horace Boies.

Interest in candidates, however, is now settling up

parently leads all the rest in strength. In Iowa, Illinois, Alabama, Texas, Georgia, Arkansas, Oregon, the Dakotas, Utah, Idaho, and even Missouri, he seems to be the strongest candidate so far as the delegates are concerned. In States where candidates have not been considered sufficiently to admit of an estimate of strength he is mentioned among the leaders.

The supposed sentiment for Senator Teller seems to be lost. North Carolina, claimed as his stronghold, favors Stevenson. Tillman not only does not draw strength, but is actually making free-silver opposition. Next to Boles, Bland seems to have the greatest strength, as Colorado, Kansas, South Carolina, and Missouri seem disposed to favor him.

Sentiment for a Vice Presidential candidate has not been aroused. Senator Daniel of Virginia is the first candidate in the field, but speculation takes in all Presidential possibilities.

WILL WORK ONLY FOR BOIES.

Iowa Delegates Anxious for His Nomination for President.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 7.—Ex-Gov. Horace Boles of Iowa is the choice of the delegation to Chicago for the Presidency on any platform. Mr. Boles, however, will refuse to be a candidate on a gold platform. He carried the party in Iowa for free silver this year, and the Democrats will go to Chicago with only his candidacy in view. They will not talk about second choice, and little is being said about the Vice Presidency.

Missouri Free-Silver Men Not Loyal to Bland.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Missouri Democrats are entirely confident that silver sentiment will control at Chicago. The delegates are instructed to vote for Bland, but there is a very strong feeling favorable to Boles. It is growing so that it bids fair to swamp the Bland feeling.

There is no doubt that the leaders of the silver Democrats in Missouri really favor Boles, instead of Bland, considering the former a stronger man.

Altgeld's Illinois Machine Wants an Extreme Silver Man.

CHICAGO, June 7.—If the silver Democrats rule the Chicago Convention the Illinois machine will be right at home, and will push hard for the most out-and-out free-silver candidate in sight. Nobody is pushing any names very definitely as yet; the chief conundrum is which faction will win in the end.

A consensus of individual opinion, however, points to Boles of Iowa for first place on the ticket, and perhaps Campbell of Ohio for second. As between Stevenson, the Silent, and Bland, the Blatant, the Altgeld machine would take the Missouri man.

Boles Is Likely to Get Tennessee's United Vote.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 7.—The twenty-two delegates from Tennessee to the Chicago Convention are instructed to vote for a free-silver platform, and as a unit on all questions. No candidate is indorsed.

Boles of Iowa seems to be most generally talked about. Now that the Kentucky Democrats have indorsed Blackburn, it is possible Tennessee delegates may fall in line on the Kentcky Senator, if they think he can get the nomination. The Iowa man, however, is likely to get the Tennessee vote, which will be cast almost as a unit.

Bland Is Gaining Favor—Hogg for Second Place.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 7.—If the free-silver Democrats control the Chicago Convention, and the Texas free-silver men are seated, the Texas delegation would favor Boles for President. Bland, however, is growing in favor, and Vest is also being mentioned quite favorably.

For Vice President, ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas is unquestionably the favorite. Blackburn of Kentucky is also favorably mentioned. Morrison of Illinois would be the favorite for President if he was known to favor free silver.

Other Candidates than Boles Are More Popular in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 7.—Arkansas Democrats speak of but three candidates—Bryan, Bland, and Boles. Bryan would get a better vote than Bland, and Bland a better vote than Boles. It is believed, however, that Bland is stronger nationally than Bryan, and Boles stronger than Bland.

As a National candidate, Arkansas may therefore support Boles as the best man with whom to win. The Arkansas Democrats would rather vote for Caldwell than any other man, and Teller would be strong with them, but they do not regard it as practicable for a Democratic convention to nominate either.

The delegates will not be instructed, but it is predicted they will support Boles.

Alabama Democrats Would Name the Free-Silver Banker.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7.—The Democrats of Alabama seem to prefer Horace Boles for President in case the silver men control at Chicago. They regard him with favor because of his fealty in 1892. The next candidate in favor is probably Claude Matthews. Boles is more popular, but Matthews runs close to him, because Indiana is regarded as a more certain State than Iowa. Stevenson comes next. No other names are mentioned.

For Vice President, Senator Daniel of Virginia, and William P. St. John of New-York, are favorably mentioned. The Alabama delegation, if called upon to name a ticket, would probably make it Boles and St. John. The latter is an Alabamian.

Some Free-Silver Men Want Crisp or Morgan.

ATLANTA, June 7.—There has been little talk among silver Democrats about candidates. They have made their fight strictly on the financial question, without allowing personalities to enter into it. Sentiment, however, seems to be for Boles first, with Matthews and Stevenson next. Stevenson has not generally been considered until the past few days. Congressman Livingston has mentioned Stevenson and Blackburn. Conservative men think Stevenson's greenback record would be against him. Many Georgians believe either Crisp or Morgan would be the best man.

Any Silver Man Will Suit the Delegates from Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 7.—The Democratic delegation to Chicago is not united upon any candidate. It appears to have no preference, except for a straight silver man. Boles of Iowa, more than any other candidate, is likely to receive the votes of a majority of the delegates.

Chairman Powers's Opinion on Preferences of Utah Delegates.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 7.—O. W. Powers, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says that the Democrats in this State have not decided whom they will support for the heads of the National ticket, although he believes the delegation will be solid for Boles for first place.

Boles Favored in Idaho Because of His Executive Capacity.

BOISE, June 7.—The delegates from Idaho to the Chicago Convention will support only such candidates as have shown by their records that they are in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. They will be against straddling candidates as strongly as they will be against gold men. Boles will probably be favored, as he is considered as strong as any other on silver and is the ablest executive man among the candidates. Bland, however, will dispute his supremacy.

Boles's Geographical Position Will Make Him a Favorite.

HELENA, Mon., June 7.—Montana Democrats would support any good silver Democrat. The names most frequently mentioned are those of Morgan, Boles, and Blackburn. They want any available man whose record on silver is all right. They believe that Morgan is the strongest candidate, but it is feared that his Southern origin is against him. Next to him, Boles is most popular. No candidate for Vice President has been suggested.

North Dakota Delegates Have Announced Their Preferences.

FARGO, N. D., June 7.—North Dakota Democratic delegates will be for Boles for President, as first choice. They will be opposed to Teller. They are quite favorable to Judge Caldwell of Arkansas as a possible fusion candidate. The delegates have expressed no preference for Vice President.

South Dakota Free Silverites Believe They Will Be Seated.

YANKTON, S. D., June 7.—The free-silver contesting delegates from South Dakota to the National Democratic Convention declare that if the silverites control they will favor Boles or some other stanch free-silver man for President. They have no preference for Vice President. The contestants feel certain that they will be seated.

BOIES OR MATTHEWS.

Ohio Silver Men Do Not Like Campbell's Attitude.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7.—The free-silver Democrats of Ohio are concerning themselves more just now to carry the State Convention than they are with the candidates before the Chicago Convention.

Boles or Matthews would suit most of the silver men in Ohio, and Gen. Powell, who was prominent in the silver conference at Columbus last week, says he would vote for Claude Matthews for President and Don Cameron for Vice President on a free-silver platform.

The silver men are particularly opposed to the attempt of James E. Campbell to secure the adoption of his proposed "face-both-ways" platform. On this subject The Cleveland Plain Dealer says to-day:

"Mr. Campbell says that should the nomination for President be tendered him at Chicago, he would accept. No doubt. He may rest assured the tender will not be made, for with such a candidate on such a platform as he suggests the Democratic ticket would be buried under a plurality as much greater than that which was piled up on Campbell in Ohio last year as the population of the United States is greater than that of this State."

STEVENSON OR BOIES.

Virginia Democrats Willing to Mate Daniel with Either.

RICHMOND, Va., June 7.—If the silver Democrats control the Chicago Convention the ticket favored by the Virginia delegation would probably have on it Stevenson or Boles for President and John W. Daniel for Vice President.

STEVENSON THE FAVORITE.

West Virginia Democrats Want Him for President.

WHEELING, West Va., June 7.—If free silver controls the Democratic National Convention, the Democracy of West Virginia would take most kindly to Stevenson for President and Senator Daniel for Vice President. Bland or Blackburn might be worked into such a ticket, but Stevenson would best rally West Virginia Democrats.

NORTH CAROLINA FOR STEVENSON.

Voted for Him Against Cleveland Four Years Ago.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 7.—If the silver Democrats control the Chicago Convention, the delegates from North Carolina will vote for Vice President Stevenson for President. North Carolina voted for him four years ago against Cleveland.

There is no agreement as to Vice President. There really appears to have been no discussion on this point. The only name mentioned is that of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky.

TILLMAN AND ALTGELD BARRED.

Mississippi Delegates Will Decline to Vote for Either.

JACKSON, Miss., June 7.—There has been no expression of opinion as to candidates by the delegates to the Chicago Convention. If Vice President Stevenson declares for free silver, 16 to 1, he will undoubtedly have the support of the Mississippi delegation. He must be prompt, however, for it is remembered that his letter of acceptance four years ago did not displease the gold men, who were suspicious because of his greenback record during his Congressional career.

If Stevenson is not considered, there is talk of all the candidates. Boles, Bland, and Bryan are supposed to be favored by some of the delegates.

The State Convention instructed the delegates to present Senator Walthall for Vice President. If he does not allow this to be done, it is not certain whom the delegates will favor. It is not believed that the delegates will vote for Altgeld or Tillman for either President or Vice President.

TILLMAN HAS NO FOLLOWING.

Nevada Delegates Will Support Any Other Silver Man.

RENO, Nev., June 7.—The delegation from Nevada to the Chicago Convention will support any candidate who is for free silver. The delegates have no special choice and would be satisfied with Boles, Vice President Stevenson, or Gen. Schofield. Matthews would also be an acceptable candidate. Tillman has no following in the delegation.

OPPOSED TO TELLER.

Wyoming Free-Silver Democrats Want No Republican.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 7.—There has been little discussion among Wyoming Democrats as to the Democratic nominations for President and Vice President. It is impossible to say at this time who will be favored by the delegation. There is no opposition to Stevenson, Boles, or Schofield. Bland and Teller are not looked upon with much favor. Two essentials are demanded by Wyoming Democrats; one unqualified free silver, the other, Democracy.

COLORADO FOR BLAND.

Delegates Will Not Vote for a "Trimmer" or a "Straddler."

DENVER, June 7.—The delegates from Colorado to the Chicago Convention will be united in support of Richard P. Bland for President. They believe the silver question is and will remain the paramount issue, and that the candidate should be a man whose views are well known. They will oppose any "trimmer" or "straddler." So far as known, they have no preference for Vice President.

FOR BLAND AFTER TILLMAN.

South Carolina Delegates, However, Want Their Leader Nominated.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 7.—The South Carolina delegates to the National Democratic Convention favor B. R. Tillman for the Presidential nomination and are instructed to support him. If he cannot be nominated, a majority of the delegation will vote for Bland. Others, may vote for Senator Blackburn.

The delegation has not given the Vice Presidency any consideration. Tillman would not accept second place, and the sole idea of the delegation is to secure the first place for him.

BRYAN A CANDIDATE.

Nebraskans Are Willing to Give Bland Second Place.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 7.—If free silver controls at Chicago, ex-Congressman William J. Bryan will be actively pushed as a Presidential candidate by the Nebraska delegation. Such was the tacit understanding at the State Convention, though no declaration was made, as Bryan wished to go as a delegate. Bland is a favorite for Vice President if Bryn of Illinois will be strong if he comes out for silver.

AGAINST ANY EASTERN CANDIDATE.

Kansas Delegation Divided Between Bland, Boles, and Stevenson.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 7.—An earnest effort will be made to give Bland, for President, the solid vote of Kansas in the Democratic National Convention. Ex-United States Senator John Martin and David Overmeyer, the recognized leaders of the delegation, are for Bland, and ten others follow them.

The other eight are said to be equally divided between Boles and Matthews. Many Administration supporters and sound-money advocates say Matthews would be more acceptable to both elements than either Bland or Boles. The delegation is solidly against any Eastern candidate. The Boles and Matthews men say they might compromise on Morrison or Stevenson.

SILVER MEN IN CONTROL.

Matthews's Name Will Be Presented by the Indiana Delegation.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7.—If the silver Democrats control the National Convention, the silver Democrats and delegates of Indiana unquestionably will favor the nomination of Claude Matthews for President.

Present indications are that the silver people will muster sufficient strength to control not only the delegates at large, but all the district delegates. There has been very little talk here about Vice Presidential possibilities, but the Matthews men are known to favor a Southern man, probably Crisp.

FOR BLACKBURN FIRST.

Kentucky Democrats Do Not Like Matthews's Straddling Efforts.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—The twenty-six delegates from Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention are instructed to vote for Senator J. C. S. Blackburn for President if his name is presented to the convention, which is not unlikely.

The delegates are nearly all conservative men, and would probably prefer Matthews or Bland to Tillman or Teller, although Matthews is regarded as too much of a straddler. For that reason he was denied recognition at the Kentucky Convention. Bland and Stevenson and Stevenson and Matthews preferences frequently expressed in conversation, and by some silver newspapers, but no preference has been expressed by any delegate.

WASHINGTON FAVORS MORRISON.

He Is Believed to be Much Stronger than Bland.

SEATTLE, June 7.—The Democrats of Washington are almost unanimously for free silver, but have expressed no preference for candidates. It is only within the last ten days that they have begun to hope for a silver victory at Chicago. Of eight delegates three are gold men, who will vote for an Administration candidate. The other five, it is said on excellent authority, are for William R. Morrison for President and Senator Morgan for Vice President. They say Morrison is stronger than Bland, because Bland stands for nothing but silver.

ACCEPTABLE TO POPULISTS.

Presidential Hopes of California's Silver Democratic Leaders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 7.—The silver Democrats of California have shown no preference for any Presidential candidate. With the rapid growth of the silver sentiment in the party, or, rather, the rapid accumulation of the evidences of that sentiment, the names that have hitherto been spoken oftenest—those of Cleveland, Carlisle, Pattison, and Russell—have been dropped.

One may now hear of Senators Tillman and Morgan, and Boles of Iowa. There seems to be a scarcely spoken hope among the Democratic silver leaders that the candidate named at Chicago will be acceptable to the Populists, and will also be nominated by them.

WITH THE MAJORITY.

Louisiana Delegates Will Support the Strongest Candidates.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—Louisiana will doubtlessly send its delegates to Chicago uninstructed, either as to the platform or the nominee. They will vote with the majority on both questions. Silver men will try to control the convention, but will probably compromise on that basis.

CANDIDATE NOT CONSIDERED.

In Florida Interest Has Centred on the Financial Question.

JACKSONVILLE, June 7.—Florida Democrats have given their principal attention to the financial issue, so far as National politics are concerned, and candidates have not been considered. Sentiment, therefore, has not chrystalized sufficiently to warrant conclusions as to favorites.

TROUBLES OF ELECTRICAL UNIONS.

To be Considered by Council of Conciliation and Mediation.

The New-York Council of Conciliation and Mediation, of which Bishop Potter is President, will hold an important meeting this evening at 29 Lafayette Place. The principal business will be a hearing of the differences between Electrical Unions Nos. 3 and 5, which were continued after the settlement of the last lock-out of the members of No. 3 by the Electrical Contractors' Association.

Bishop Potter himself sailed for France last Thursday, but before leaving he wrote a letter to Secretary Bogert of the Council, empowering him to call the meeting. The council is composed of merchants, lawyers, members of labor unions, students of political economy, and others.

Delegate Hoadley of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 made a report of the matter to the Central Labor Union yesterday, and said the movement to form an Arbitration Committee composed of employers and employes so as to prevent strikes was progressing.

FIRST BATTERY'S DAY OUT DOORS.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and Staff Witness a Drill.

The First Battery, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel, was the attraction which drew 2,000 people to Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The day's work of the artillerymen was begun at 9 A. M. with a sighting drill of 2,000 yards from Shrady's Mansion, at King's Bridge, to the lower end of the parade ground. This was followed by a signal drill and a mounted battery drill.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff arrived at the grounds at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and were received with a salute of eleven guns. Gen. Fitzgerald witnessed the afternoon's manoeuvres and mounted battery drill. At 6 P. M. the battery left for home.

Fire in a Feed Store.

Fire from some unknown cause was discovered yesterday in the one-story frame building at 247 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by Michael Anglam & Son as a feed, hay, and grain store. The flames extended to the frame building at 249 and 251 on the one side and 245 and 241 on the other side. The damage to the buildings is estimated at $6,000 and to the stock about $2,000.

THE RECORD OF CONGRESS

HAS DONE PRACTICALLY NOTHING SINCE IT MET IN DECEMBER.

No Other Congressional Session So Fruitless in Respect to Desirable Legislation—Over 12,000 Bills Introduced, but Not One Passed Designed to Help Business and Give Support to the Treasury—Truly a Do-Nothing Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, now in its closing hours, enjoys the distinetion of being the shortest "long" session for a period of thirty years.

A Senate passively indifferent in some instances, and in others actively hostile, with an Executive not in sympathy with the Republican Party policies, are the reasons assigned by the House leaders for the paucity of National legislation.

Of the measures which have become laws, the most important, from an international standpoint, was the bill creating the commission "to determine the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana." Of less general interest were the bills prohibiting prizefighting in the Territories, permitting appointments in the army and navy of former United States officers who served in the rebellion, and making one year's residence in a Territory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce there.

The remainder of the 225 bills and resolutions which received the President's approval were not of a character to deserve extended mention. The more important were the bills incorporating the National Society of the Daughters or the Revolution; opening the forest reservations in Colorado, for the location of mining claims; regulating proof of death in pension cases; providing for a naval training station in San Francisco Harbor; making it unlawful to shoot at any railway train or any persons thereon or to throw missiles into such train, and repealing Clause 61 of the tariff law providing for a rebate on alcohol used in the arts.

If the session, however, be conspicuous by reason of its brevity and the limited number of important laws enacted, it resulted in the introduction of a larger number of bills in the House than during any similar period for a quarter of a century. The total number of bills introduced during the entire last Congress was 8,987, of which 4,405 were introduced during the first session which corresponds to the session now drawing to a close, and in which the number of bills introduced is about 9,500.

Of these 2,300 were favorably reported by the committees to whom they were referred, and placed on the calendars. Notwithstanding that the session of next Winter is limited to three months, scores of these bills are likely to be brought to the attention of the House. Many members will enjoy a degree of independence after the Autumn elections which they have not had during the present year, and their influence will be exerted to call up and pass measures that are now regarded as personally and politically "unsafe."

The Nicaragua Canal bill is one of these measures. After many months of consideration in the committee it received a favorable report in the face of an absolute certainty that it would not be taken up during the present session.

The bill to liquidate the indebtedness of the Pacific Railways to the Government is another measure of far-reaching importance which is upon the calendar with a favorable report, but which, for prudential reasons, will continue to rest there. Others are the Service Pension bill, reported by the Invalid Pensions Committee; the Arizona, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma Statehood bills; the Pacific Cable bill, and the joint resolution conferring the rank of Lieutenant General upon Major Gen. Miles.

The popular interest in the Cuban revolution was shown in the large number of resolutions, more than fifty in all, that were introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A concurrent resolution was reported, for which was subsequently substituted, in conference, the Senate resolution expressing the sympathy of the United States with the insurgents, recognizing their belligerency, and calling upon the President to use his good offices to secure the independence of the island. Being a concurrent, and not a joint, resolution, it did not call for the President's signature, and its only effect was to express the alleged sentiment of the two houses of Congress.

Measures for which there had been a widespread demand that have passed the House and probably will receive consideration from the Senate next session include the Bankruptcy bill, the McCall bill, providing an educational test for immigrants, the Labor Commission and Labor Arbitration bills, and the bill simplifying the rules of the Pension Office, so as to facilitate the adjustment of private pension cases.

The early weeks of the session were a busy period for the Ways and Means Committee. Of the 187 measures referred to it, 30 were acted upon. Of the bills reported, the two of greatest importance were the Bond and Revenue bills. The Bond bill passed the House, was sent to the Senate, and returned with the additon of an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver. The Revenue bill died in the Senate Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, of which Mr. Pickler of South Dakota is Chairman, had a busy session, and broke all previous records. Upwards of 2,800 bills were referred to it, of which 700 private bills were reported to the House. Among the measures reported, in addition to those which passed the House, were bills giving members of State militia personable status; granting pensions to remarried war widows; broadening the scope of the law pensioning army nurses; increasing the pensions of those who lost limbs in the service, and providing for the payment of pensions by check.

The Pension Committee, which deals with a different class of measures from those which are referred to the Invalid Pension Committee, disposed of 240 of the 600 bills referred to it. General bills were reported granting an increase of pensions to the survivors of the Indian and Mexican wars and their widows and extending the provisions of the Indian war law of 1890 to the survivors of Oregon and other Indian wars prior to 1856.

The results accomplished by the Senate during the session just closing are entirely out of proportion with the legislation that was introduced. Up to Saturday there had been introduced a total of 3,261 bills, more than were introduced during the whole of last Congress. The same ratio of increases is found in the flood of memorials and petitions that have been laid before the Senate.

Out of this array of proposed legislation but little appears in the form of laws. The Finance Committee, to which was referred 105 different measures, has succeeded in getting through the Senate but 3 of any importance that have become laws—the Filled Cheese bill, the amendment to the administrative feature of the Tariff act permitting express companies to pay the duty on packages valued at not more than $500 and deliver them to the residences of the importers direct, and the bill to repeal the free alcohol clause of the tariff law. The Dingley bill came out of committee with a free-coinage amendment which prevailed in the Senate, and this proposition to increase the revenues through tariff dues ever since has been hung in the air between the two houses.

The Bankruptcy and the Contempt of Court bills, the two most important measures emanating from the Judiciary Committee, were not even considered by the Senate. The debate on the Du Pont case consumed much of the time and resulted in the refusal to give Mr. Du Pont his seat. The favorable report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections for an amendment for the election of Senators by popular vote became the text for many speeches, but never got beyond that indefinite stage.

From the Committee on Military came two great measures, for the reorganization of the army and a similar bill for the reorganization of the military, neither of which has been considered. The Committee on Territories reported favorably on the admission of the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona, but beyond the reporting of the bills no action has been taken. One important measure, however, was got through by this committee, that relating to divorces in the Territories thus removing an evil that had for years cried aloud for radical legislation.

Of the many matters before the Naval Committee none was acted upon, the time of this committee during the greater part of the session being consumed in an investigation of the subject of the cost of armor plate and the advisability of the construction of a plant for its manufacture by the Government. An important matter relative to the laws concerning American seamen reported from the Committee on Commerce by Mr. Frye will probably come up next session. It repeals all obsolete laws and solidifies and simplifies those now on the statute books affecting better conditions for seamen and also protecting the rights of shipowners. For those who go down to the sea in ships it is the most important measure that has come before Congress in many years. The Tonnage Tax bill and several other proposed measures emanating from this committee are still on the calendar and will not be taken therefrom.

The Senate Committee on Pensions shows a better record for accomplished results. Senate pension bills aggregating 1,020 were referred to this committee. Similar bills aggregating 220 came over from the House. Two hundred and seventy Senate pension bills were passed by the Senate, of which the House passed but 50. On the other hand, the Senate passed 110 of the House pension bills out of a total of 220 passed by the House. The President up to Saturday had vetoed 4 of the Senate pension bills and 6 of the House bills.

Out of all this proposed legislation but 83 bills became laws, as follows: Senate bills, without the approval of the President, 11; Senate bills, approved, 27; House bills become laws without approval, 8; House bills, approved, 37; total, 83.

EVERY COUNTY FOR SILVER.

Sixteen-to-One Democrats in Majority in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 7.—The Democratic State Convention will meet in this city June 25. The county primaries are now being held each day and so far every county has declared for free silver. Probably not one county will declare for the single gold standard.

Some of the Democratic leaders are desirous of forming an alliance with the Populists on the silver issue, and in order to accomplish this are opposing the nomination of a State ticket June 25. They want nominations for State officers deferred until after all the National Conventions shall have been held.

James H. Pou, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and others are for nominating a full State ticket June 25. They urge that not to do so would be construed to mean that the party was in favor of an alliance with the Populists, and that this would be a sure sign of weakness. They say the only sensible course is to declare for silver and nominate the strongest ticket possible and then go to the people.

It is an open secret here that Senator Marion Butler and the Populist leaders of this State, together with Dr. James J. Mott, Chairman of the Silver Party, or whatever it is called, are much disturbed at the prospect of the free-silver Democrats controlling the National Democratic Convention. They say the Populists will nominate their candidates at St. Louis July 22, and thus the silver vote will be divided between two candidates, so that McKinley will be elected by carrying nearly every State by a plurality.

Silver Gains in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.—It had been pretty generally believed that the Democrats of Minnesota would send a sound-money delegation of eighteen to the Chicago National Convention, but thirteen counties held conventions yesterday, and a résumé of the situation to-night makes it look decidedly doubtful. Of the delegates chosen 358 are for silver and 352 for the gold standard. There are 112 delegates yet to be chosen, and it is feared the slight majority of these will be for silver. If the silverites shall win they will get the four delegates at large and six of those of the Congressional districts, leaving the gold men but eight.

FUNERAL OF AUSTIN CORBIN.

Services to be Held To-morrow in St. Bartholomew's.

Arrangements were made yesterday for the funeral of Austin Corbin, which will be held to-morrow at 10 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The family has abandoned the idea of having the services private. After the funeral the body will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery and there buried beside that of his daughter.

Floral tributes began to arrive at the Corbin house, 425 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, and they continued to come all day.

George S. Edgell, Mr. Corbin's son-in-law, will arrive from Arkansas to-day, and Mrs. Edgell will come here from Newport, N. H., to attend the funeral. Their son, Corbin Edgell, whose leg was broken in the accident at Newport, is unable to come. The Directors of the Long Island Railroad will meet to-day and take appropriate action on Mr. Corbin's death.

TO PAINT THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Interior to be Made Dark Gray to Check Corrosion.

The committee in charge of the Statue of Liberty decided last week that the figure should have an interior coat of paint to help stay corrosion, and to-day the six painters who have been engaged to do the work will commence their task.

The color to be applied is a dark gray. That shade will deepen rather than dispel the gloom that now pervades the interior of the figure, and when the painters have finished their work the Lighthouse Department will be asked to utilize the electric lights with which the interior of the statue is fitted. The lights were extinguished shortly after they were installed, on the plea of economy, and a few kerosene lamps were substituted. The cost of keeping the electric lights in operation is estimated at $3 a day.

Made a Remarkable Flight.

A small flywheel on a buzzsaw in the wood yard of James Crantreet & Sons, at New-Brighton, S. I., burst Saturday afternoon. No one was injured, and the building was only slightly damaged. The wheel burst into five pieces. One of the pieces was thrown over a five-story building, which stands 100 feet away, and brought up against the cornice of a private hotel. A big piece of the cornice was carried away, and the cornice and the piece of wheel landed on the roof of a piazza on which sat a party of ladies.

Hook and Ladder Truck Overturned.

In responding to an alarm of fire at which the damage is estimated at $2, Richmond Hook and Ladder of New-Brighton, S. I., yesterday was overturned. As the truck was turning out of the house on Jersey Street the rear wheels caught in the door and the truck went over. The laddermen were in the act of mounting, and all jumped to safety. The driver and tillerman being on the top of the truck could not jump, and went over with it. Both were slightly injured. James McCormack, the driver, sustained an injury to his knee that may proye serious.

Delegates Seek Recognition.

Forty delegates, representing the Plumbers' Association of the New-England and Northeastern States, met in the Bijou Theatre, Smith Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. They are not attached to the regular associations of this city and the object of the gathering yesterday was to come to some agreement so that their cards would be recognized by the New-York association. A committee was appointed to wait upon the organization in this city and explain the matter and come to some arrangement that would be satisfactory to both organizations.

"Feared" for "Frightened."

From Notes and Queries.

In "Lilith," p. 74, Dr. George MacDonald, speaking of the servants in the kitchen at the palace of Bulika, has this remark:

"I turned my head, and saw the white leopardess regarding them in a way that might have feared stouter hearts."

This is, of course, Shakespearean, and the usage is at the present time a Scottish colloquialism; but it is curious to find it in a very ambitious allegory that is otherwise destitute of archaisms and Scottish features.

WINDING UP THE SESSION

CONGRESS LIKELY TO ADJOURN AS EARLY AS WEDNESDAY.

Date of Adjournment Depends on Disposition of Matters in Conference —Several Appropriation Bills That Require Attention — Indications that the Conferrees of the House and Senate Will Agree on All of Them Within Two Days.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Unless all signs fail, Congress will adjourn this week, and those in touch with the business of both houses appear to agree that that result may be secured by Wednesday. Still, conditions are such that a hitch may occur at any moment which would protract the session for another week. This, however, while a possible contingency, is not expected.

The business of the Senate depends entirely upon the headway made with conference reports. Several of the appropriation bills are still to be disposed of, as follows:

Indian bill, upon which the House refused to act favorably on the conference agreed to in the Senate.

Post Office bill, the report on which was agreed to in the House Saturday and will be accepted by the Senate Monday.

Naval bill, which doubtless will be disposed of speedily to-morrow, as the conferrees have formulated a compromise, which they believe will be acceptable to both houses.

Sundry Civil bill, upon which the House and Senate seem to be dead-locked over the appropriations for public buildings inserted by the Senate.

District bill, numerous items of which are still in dispute, though it is expected all of these will be out of the way within the next forty-eight hours.

The new Deficiency bill, which passed the House Saturday, will be rushed through the Senate to-morrow with all possible speed, it being the intention of the committee to move to lay on the table any amendments that may be offered, so that the bill will pass as it comes from the House. The motion to lay on the table is the only method the Senate has under its rules to cut off debate, and it will be used freely when this measure shall come up.

The Immigration bill is the unfinished business in the Senate, and Mr. Lodge will call it up to-morrow for consideration if an opening shall present itself.

Mr. Hill, who is in charge of the Contempt of Court bill, a piece of legislation growing out of the Debs case, is also anxious for consideration, and may lock horns with Mr. Lodge for the right of way. Mr. Gear will seek to fix a day in the next session when the Pacific Railroad Refunding acts shall be taken up. In this he may succeed, as both friends and opponents believe this subject should be settled one way or the other.

All of these and other matters that may come before the Senate will tend to make the next few days exceedingly busy ones, and if Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, shall carry out his expressed intention of not reporting the adjournment resolution until all the appropriation bills shall have gone to the President, there may be ample time to discuss several things upon which Senators desire to speak. The course of business is, therefore, uncertain, and a forecast is largely conjectural.

The House will devote itself for the remainder of the session to disposing of conference reports, contested election cases, and of other business under suspension of the rules. It will meet for an hour to-morrow morning in continuation of Saturday's session, in order to enable members to move the passage of bills under suspension, in accordance with the terms of the order of last Friday.

There are two election cases on the calendar, which will be contested vigorously on the floor—T. W. Aldrich (Rep.) against Oscar W. Underwood (Dem.) from the Ninth Alabama District, where the committee recommends the seating of Aldrich, and Jacob Yost (Rep.) against H. George Tucker (Dem.) from the Tenth Virginia District, where the committee recommend that Tucker retain his seat. Another case—that of U. T. Hopkins (Rep.) against Joseph M. Kendall (Dem.) from the Tenth Kentucky District has not been reported from the committee. These are all that remain of the thirty-three contests filed with the Clerk of the House. Speaker Reed is exceedingly anxious that the dockets should be cleared before the House shall adjourn.

It has not been decided what to do with the Senate Bond bill reported adversely by the Committee on Ways and Means. The leaders think it should be disposed of and a vote is probable, although there is much opposition to action at this session.

TO PROTECT NEWPORT LAWNS.

Bicycle Riders May Be Looked After—Yesterday's Arrivals.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7.—Mayor Boyle has determined that the beautiful lawns of villa owners on the cliffs shall be protected from damage by bicycle riders and others, and he will detail two policemen to patrol the Cliff Walk. The Mayor is also considering a request to station a mounted policeman within the cotttage section during the daytime.

To-day's arrivals include George F. Gantz, Miss C. L. Wakeman, and W. C. Payne of New-York City; Mr. and Mrs. Ira H. Parker of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Van Horne, H. G. Knox, and John C. Bogan of Philadelphia. Registered at the Casino to-day were James V. Parker, Winthrop Chanler, Joel B. Wolfe, T. Swann Whipple, W. A. Duer, Reginald Brooks, and Benjamin Thaw.

Mrs. Alexander Barrett and Miss Barrett are guests of Major T. K. Gibbs.

Miss Josephine Brooks will be introduced to society by her mother, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, early in August.

Cambrian Etymology.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Many localities retain the names originally bestowed upon them by the Celtic Britons, those, for example, which have the prefix cum, which is the Welsh cwm, a valley. Anderson, the local poet, enumerates them:

There's Cumwhitton, Cumwhinton, Cumranton,
Cumrangan, Cumrew, and Cumcatch,
And many mair cums in the county,
But nin wi' Cumdivock can match.

Some of the above names, it will be observed, have the Anglo-Saxon "ton" superadded to them.

The familar Celtic prefixes, pen, a hill-top, and caer, a fortress, appear in Penrith and Penruddock, (which both signify "red hill,") Cardurnock, and Carlisle, or Caer-Leol. Durnock may be the Gaelic dwr-cnoc, "water hill," or else a proper name. Leol is merely a contraction of Lugovallium, the Roman name of Carlisle, and the Latinized form of some unpronounceable appellation by which the Britons designated the site of that city.

In Talkin we recognize the Celtic word talcen, a brow, and in Castle Carrock we may trace the Gaelic carragh, (which means a large stone set on end,) or the Welsh careg, a rock.

The river names of the county are for the most part of Celtic origin. Thus the Irthing, wandering over the alluvial plain, is believed to derive its name from the Welsh gwrydau, to writhe or turn, and the Gelt, dashing over its bed of red sandstone, from the Celtic galt, a rock.

Of mountain names, Helvellyn, the yellow mountain; Rivelyn, the red mountain, and Blencathra, the seat mountain, (the ancient name of Saddleback,) are Celtic. The Gaelic word cathair and Welsh cader mean a chair, and Flaen is a Welsh term for a hill-top, occurring in other local names, such as Blencow and Blennerhasset.

A Glimpse of Emerson.

From Sketches of Concord and Appledore. F. P. Stearns.

Emerson might be seen on his way to the Post Office at precisely 5:30 every afternoon, after the crowd there had dispersed His step was deliberate and dignified, and though his tall, lean figure was not a symmetrical one, nor were his movements graceful, yet there was something very pleasant in the aspect of him even at a distance. The same has also been said of good statuary, even before we know what is its subject. He knew all the people, old and young, in the village, and had a kindly word or a smile for every one of them. His smile was better than anything he said. There is no word in the language that describes it. It was neither sweet nor saintly, but more like what a German poet called the mild radiance of a hidden sun. No picture, photograph, or bust of Emerson has ever done him justice for this reason; only such a master as Giorgione could have painted his portrait.

FOUR HORSES KILLED IN A FIRE.

One Was Patsey, the Pet of the Neighborhood.

Patsey, the old police horse that his master, ex-Policeman D. R. Bolster, bought from the department about five months ago, perished with three other horses in a fire that burned Bolster's stable, in the rear of 1,979 Washington Avenue, Tremont, early yesterday morning. Bolster retired from the force eight years ago. He has the contract for taking the north side school children to school in his line of stages.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Brett, who lives next door, was awakened by his wife, who was nearly in hysterics. She told him that Mr. Bolster was ruined; that his house and barn were afire. He got up and ran around into Bolster's yard. A stable boy for Bolster, who was sleeping in one of Bolster's stages, had been aroused by the fire and was making an attempt to free Bolster's four horses, which were inside the stable. Flames were already soaring upward from the roof. When the two men opened the stable door the smoke drove them back. Four stages and a number of other vehicles were standing within a few feet of the barn. The heat was so intense that these could not be saved.

Alarms were soon sent in, but the stable was too far gone to save, and all the firemen's efforts were put forth to keep the fire from spreading to the neighboring frame houses.

The house of Edward Gillen, 1,978 Vanderbilt Avenue, has a rear extension that brought it within twelve feet of the stable. The roof of this got afire and the flames spread to the house. The extension was badly injured before the fire was under control.

George Maguire's house, at 1,982 Vanderbilt Avenue, was also af

CATS LIVE IN THE PARK

THOUGH RARELY SEEN, THEY ARE BY NO MEANS FEW IN NUMBER.

Some of the Animals Are Born Among the Rocks and Thickets and Grow Up Wild and Fierce, Some Are the Victims of Cruel Desertion, and Some Only Visit Central Park in Search of Fresh Air and Recreation.

Central Park has characteristics not known to its general visitors.

It is the hunting ground for all the cats with sporting tastes who live in the vicinity, and its most thickly wooded tracts form a retreat for cat brigands whose numbers are augmented at frequent intervals by the waifs deserted by cruel human acquaintances and left to the more tender mercies of their own kind.

The reason why the cat habitués of the Park are not more generally known is because both the resident and visiting Tommies and Tabbies and their kittens keep very close during the daytime. The wholly irresponsible cats there seek the most secluded nooks and stay there. The cats who still cling more or less to conventional habits spend their days dozing on silken cushions in Fifth Avenue houses, and, after the fashion of their human companions, take their dissipation at night.

If a sleek, wild-eyed Tabby comes purring in to see her mistress in the morning, no one suspects that she has spent the wee sma' hours dancing in the moonlight at a Central Park lawn party with Sir Tom Bandit.

No one suspects that her lack of appetite for her morning dish of cream is caused by her late meal of a little warm bird, perhaps moistened with a drink from a big cold fountain.

Only one cat did a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES see the other day on an expedition made for the sole purpose of interviewing the feline denizens of New-York's big playground.

That was Tony's cat, Nigger, and Nigger is a Central Park regular who comes at call.

"Yes, cats are plenty up in my part of the Park," said an officer whose post is above Seventy-second Street. Then he added:

"There are young ladies who come every morning to feed them. Some of them take cats away for pets, and almost every day some woman takes a cat away to the pound. I suppose they are afraid they will suffer."

"The cats make a pretty good living here," said Officer No. 2, who had been talking with Officer No. 3. "I suppose they get some of the birds. They can't do much with the squirrels. Squirrels are too quick for them."

"You'd be surprised to see how the squirrels fight the cats," said Officer No. 3. "I wouldn't have believed it myself if I hadn't seen it. Me and another man was looking out of the window of one of the buildings once, when we see a cat after the squirrel over by the bridge.

"It was a big, brownish cat, and it got pretty nearly up to the squirrel, when the little fellow turned around and showed fight. You should have seen that cat go, and the squirrel after it for a little way."

"They don't get as wild as you'd think," said Officer No. 4, up by the Mall. "They will always come when you want to feed them. "There's a big white cat and a big black one down by the Arsenal, and you can pick up either one of them. There are two Maltese cats down there, too, and you can do the same with them.

"A cat up here came rubbing up against me only the other day. No, indeed; it wasn't any one's pet. The cat was as thin as I am, and that is saying a good deal.

"The cats seem to be around here all the year through. I suppose they find some warm place to sleep in during the Winter. We begin to notice them more in the Fall, when the leaves drop from the trees and shrubs; then the cats can't stir without being seen.

"A few years ago we had a man whose only business was getting rid of the cats. He used to set traps for them. Now they run at large and do as they please."

There are three Niggers in Central Park, all of whom have been adopted as pets. There was a fourth one who came to an untimely end, and for whom crepe might have been worn to this day but for the appearance of his successor, looking as near like him as a twin pea, so that the place in a heart which the first Nigger had occupied was filled immediately. That was Mrs. McLaughlin's Nigger.

Mrs. McLaughlin is a motherly soul who presides over a pretty little cottage in the Ramble, and who exists, many of the picnickers in the vicinity seem to believe, for the especial benefit of borrowers.

"Cats?" said Mrs. McLaughlin. "Why, you couldn't live here but for the cats. The lady who was here just before I came said that as many as seven rats would come up and sit on the floor of the cottage at one time. She would take a broom and try to drive them away, but they wouldn't go.

"Now, if there is one thing that I can't abide it is a rat. Well, I hadn't been here very long when my Nigger came to me. I've been here eleven years. I came the day Gen. Grant died. That was a memorable day.

"I was sitting outside just a little while after I came, knitting. Something ran past me, and I thought it was a rat at first, but it was a little black kitten. The next morning I brought something to feed it with, and then the day after that the little thing came way up into the cottage. My! wasn't I proud!

"He grew to be a great big cat, and everybody knew him. I had a red ribbon round his neck so people could tell he belonged to somebody. He seemed to know the uniforms of the officers, and he would always run after them.

"One day the man who does the shooting there is to do in the park came up this way. 'You tell Mrs. McLaughlin you are coming up to shoot her "Nigger,"' some of the officers said to him.

"Well, the officers had told me before he came, and I had 'Nigger' all shut up in my little room here. Wasn't it a hot day! But I had everything shut up—only one window open, with the shutters closed, to give 'Nigger' just a little air.

"When the man came along with his gun, I was standing out talking to him, 'Nigger' was trying to get out, and he got one paw through the shutter. I was afraid the man would shoot that paw, but he didn't, and he said he wasn't going to shoot my cat.

"But one morning 'Nigger' came in walking sideways. I was afraid of him at first. Then I saw that he was paralyzed. I suppose some of the boys had hit him.

"They wanted me to throw him in the pond. I wouldn't; anyway, I thought he would get better, as he had before.

"Well, one morning Tony called to me: 'Mrs. McLaughlin, get on your bonnet and prepare to go to a funeral.'

"I couldn't think what was dead, but I went over, and there was my 'Nigger' in the water. I suppose, being paralyzed, he had fallen in while trying to drink.

"My, but I did feel dreadful! Kind of lonesomelike.

"Well, that very day who should come around the corner, rubbing up against me, but a black cat, looking so much like my 'Nigger' that I was scared at first. I thought it was his ghost.

"I didn't do anything that day but pet that cat and nurse him, and forgot all about my old 'Nigger.'

"They have a 'Nigger' up at the reservoir that is a great pet. They tell me he looks enough like my cat to be his twin brother. This cat is just like my other 'Nigger,' only his head is a little smaller.

"I should say people did drop a great many cats in the Park! The other day, when one of the eagles escaped, the man came up this way to shoot him. I thought he was going to shoot cats, and I told a man so who asked what the other man was after.

'They had better shoot them,' he said. 'Only the other day I saw a young girl come and drop four good-sized kittens over the wall into the Park.'

"I suppose the kittens had grown so big the people didn't want to keep them, and they got rid of them in that way. They think it is cruel to kill them, so they leave them to get along as best they can.

"A lady told me that she and a friend were walking in the Park the other day, and they came across the prettiest kitten, with a ribbon around its neck. The friend took it home, and the lady said she was quite jealous of her. But they were afraid afterward that they had stolen some one's pet.

"'You needn't be afraid of that,' I said. 'You can come back and get as many more as you like.'

"I suppose the cats do get some of the birds, and they get a few fish, too. They say cats don't like to wet their feet, but I find the head of a catfish outside the cottage sometimes of a morning. My cat has caught it. Cats won't eat the head of a fish.

"Tony has five or six cats that he feeds. He will tell you about them."

"Puss, puss, puss," called 'Tony,' at his little cottage, just across the bridge. A pretty little black cat came running out from the bushes to see a visitor.

"Puss, puss, puss," he called again; but there was no response.

The black cat is one of "Tony's" own particular pet, and one of the three "Niggers" of the Park.

"The other cats are sure to be around mornings to be fed," said "Tony," when questioned, "and they come when there is anything to eat at other times during the day. The cats born among the rocks of the Park are a little more wild than those that have had a taste of civilization.

"I think I shall keep them all in a box, and put up a sign, 'Cats for Sale,'" said "Tony."

"Put on, 'A New Breed—Central Park Cats,'" said another Park man.

So if any one is looking for a nice cat to take away to a Summer cottage, a variety will be sure to be found by calling on "Tony" at the Ramble.

PROF. RUSSELL ON PAINE.

Lecture Before the Hebrew Institute—Too Little Credit for Services.

Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the New-York University Law School lectured last night at the Hebrew Institute, Rutgers Square, on "Tom Paine."

"Too little credit has been given to Thomas Paine for his services to his adopted country during the Revolutionary period," he said. "Paine is principally remembered in these days for his infidel publications, consisting chiefly of an absurd work called 'The Age of Reason,' a book of shocking irreverence, and exhibiting on the part of its author an ignorance which is lamentable and astounding. Similar themes were treated by Paine in his 'Rights of Man,' a book published in answer to Burke's 'Reflections on the French Revolution.'

"Orthodox Christians mention the name of Paine with horror and loathing, and lament the fact that Washington and Jefferson were intimate in their relationship to such a character. Being the first of the deistical school to appear as a pamphleteer in America, he came to be regarded as the arch-infidel of his era, so much so that it was considered a pious and praiseworthy task to falsify his history in the interest, as it was vainly supposed, of the Church. This prejudice against Paine accounts in large part for the indifference that has been manifested toward his contributions to political literature. These latter works, consisting of a series of articles published in the newspapers of the day, and extending from the outbreak of the Revolutionary quarrel to 1783, under the nom de plume of 'Common Sense,' were of transcendent importance in their day, and are likely to remain permanently valuable.

"Paine was born in 1736, in England, where he was never fully appreciated, and on arriving in America he began to pay off several old scores which he owed to the English. He posed before the American public as the champion of liberty; this may have been largely because he loved liberty, but it was also because he hated Britain.

"His literary style is a marvel of vigor and clearness. He was a born agitator. His persistence won him an audience. His theme was American independence, and his exhortation was to achieve it immediately. Nor did he abate the energy of his labors until the treaty of peace by which England recognized the independence of the United States.

"Paine had a constitutional aptitude for political agitation. He went to France at the time of the great Revolution, and became a member of the Constituent Assembly, which framed the first republican Constitution of France. He was a firm believer in God. Bishop Watson, in his 'Apology for the Bible,' written in answer to the 'Age of Reason,' says: 'There is a philosophical sublimity in some of your ideas when speaking of the Creator of the Universe.'"

CROWDS AT CONEY ISLAND.

Alfred Lakelqnd's Team of Horses Ran Away.

Notwithstanding lowering clouds and occasional showers West Brighton saw larger crowds of visitors yesterday than on any other day this season. Early in the day all amusement halls opened to the public and began to give alleged "sacred" entertainments. Later, however, Deputy Police Commissioner Crosby made a trip along the line and notified the proprietors of concert halls that dancing would have to be taken from the sacred list.

William Spits and Fred Brown were arrested for violating the city ordinance in standing for too long a time before the Culver Railroad station on Surf Avenue. They were released on bail to appear in the West Brighton Police Court this morning.

The team of Alfred Lakeland, the well-known horse owner, while standing before the house of the owner on Henry Street, became frightened and ran away, smashing the vehicle and severely cutting one of the animals. Patrolman Bahmann finally succeeded in stopping the team. Several pedestrians and bicycle riders had narrow escapes in their efforts to get out of the path of the team.

ANOINTMENT AT CORONATIONS.

A Peculiarity of the Russian Ceremony Said to be Very Important.

From The London Times.

It is not generally known that the rite of coronation in the Russo-Greek Church agrees with the religious ceremony of an English coronation in one very important particular, or that this resemblance distinguishes the coronation services of England and Russia from those of all other countries.

The identity of ceremonial consists in the use of the "holy chrism," or "cream," in the anointment of the Sovereign. In the Roman rite, at the coronations of the old Emperors of Germany—that is to say, of the Holy Roman Empire, to which Austria, in a sense, has succeeded—not the schism, but the inferior oil of the catechumens, or candidates for baptism, is employed. In the Eastern rite, on the contrary, the chrism is used.

This chrism is understood to bestow "a character," to use a theological term, upon the recipient—in other words, it imparts certain gifts of the Holy Ghost not exactly of a sacerdotal character, for it is not used in the East for the ordination of Bishops or priests, but nevertheless a special gift from on High, which is indefeasible in him who receives it, and which, so long as he corresponds with Divine grace, gives him supernatural sacramental grace to fulfill the duties of his high office.

This is the meaning of the words "the seal of the gift of the Holy Ghost" used at the confirmation of a child in the East immediately after its baptism, and the same words are again used when the Emperor is again anointed at his coronation. It is in the case of the Emperor alone that a man is ever anointed in the East more than once in his life. As already stated, the chrism has never been used in the consecration of Bishops, as it is in the greater part of the West.

Now, it is a very interesting point to notice that the only country in the world besides Russia in which at the present day the Sovereign is anointed with chrism is England. This used also to be the case in France, but, of course, the French monarchy is now a thing of the past. In a learned paper by Dr. Wickham Legg a note is quoted from a pamphlet printed in 1919 upon the manner of crowning the Emperor, in which it is stated that, whereas the Kings of England, France, and "Jerusalem and Cicilie" were thus anointed, there were no fewer than twenty-two other kingdoms at that time in Western Europe, including Poland, of which the sovereigns were not anointed. The kingdom of Jerusalem and "Cicilie" has, of course, long disappeared.

Apropos of the "character" which the chrism confers, the great mediaevel Canonist Lynderwode says that "Rex unctus non sit mere persona laica sed mixta," and that this idea was not lost at the Reformation appears from a passage, also quoted by Dr. Wickham Legg, from Sir Anthony Fitzherbert's "La Graunde Abridgement," (London: Richard Tottell, 1577,) Folio 35: "Reges sancto oleo uncti sunt spiritualiter jurisdictionis capaces." The only change that has been made is that from the fact that the chrism is not now used at confirmation, the simple laying on of hands by the Bishop being substituted, it is no longer consecrated, as formerly, every year on Maundy Thursday, but is prepared and consecrated in Westminster Abbey early in the morning of the day of the coronation itself.

DROWNED BY CLOUDBURST

FOUR BOYS SWEPT AWAY BY A FLOOD IN LEAVENWORTH.

Residents of Sioux City Forced to Their Cyclone Caves — Man Drowned at Adrian, Minn.—Families in Baldwin, Wis., Had to Leave Their Homes—A Night of Terror in Columbus—Water in the Streets Six to Eight Feet Deep.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.—Reports received in St. Paul up to 11 o'clock to-night indicate that the damage done by the great storm of yesterday will reach $300,000. The loss of human life is not yet known, but three persons are known to have perished. These are C. W. Castleton of Ash Lake, E. W. Hunter of Adrian, and Moses Chadwick of Nobles County.

There were at least 1,000 cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses drowned in Southwestern Minnesota. The greatest casualties were at Luverne and on the Rock River. Two cloudbursts struck the latter in three hours and the river overflowed the country for miles.

Many persons were forced to take to trees or the roofs of their houses, and a rescuing party was sent out for them from Luverne. The current was so swift that the rescuers were overturned, and were rescued with great difficulty.

A second party saved twenty or thirty persons who were in grave peril. Many business houses were flooded in Luverne.

Across the border, in South Dakota, at least 10,000 acres of grain were ruined by flooding. Several houses and elevators were blown down at the town of Chapel, S. D.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., June 7.—The Southern Black Hills country was visited with a flood yesterday the like of which had never been known before in its history. The Elkhorn track between Smithwick and Fairburn was damaged so badly that it is thought it will take a week to repair it.

In some places the track has been swept off the roadbed and twisted up into fragments. The telegraph poles and wires are swept away for a half mile at a stretch in places and general havoc and ruin has been wrought along the line of the road.

The Cheyenne River is running over the top of the bridge at the railroad crossing.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 7.—Residents here were driven to their cyclone caves by a high wind from the southeast about 7 o'clock last evening. Shade trees and chimneys all over the city were blown down and a few small frame buildings suffered. The local telephone companies were heavy losers.

At Hastings, Minn., the storm was the greatest of the year, tearing up streets, washing out culverts, and doing great damage to crops. All trains east and west were sidetracked there.

At Adrian, Minn., 100 head of stock and one man, E. W. Hunter, were drowned. The St. Kilian mail carrier tried to cross the lake north of town and was submerged in the rising tide. He climbed a tree for safety.

At Baldwin, Wis., the greatest downpour of rain in the history of the town occurred. Water was running over the main business street. A great number of families were compelled to move out of their houses. The railroad tracks are washed out for about 200 feet. There are several other bad washouts between Knapp and Roberts. The damage to crops and bridges in the country is very large.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 7.—Michael and Dennis Desmond and Eugene and Daniel Cummings were drowned here to-day by a cloudburst. Upon the approach of the storm six boys, the four named and two others, Michael Cummings and George Newsome, rushed to a culvert for shelter. In an incredibly short space of time, a great flood came down the creek, and four of the boys were carried off by the rush of water and drowned.

COLUMBUS, Neb., June 7.—Last night was one of terror to residents of the low lands in this city. The cloudburst in the Loup Valley the night previous made of the usually sluggish Loup River a raging torrent, and to this volume of water was added the heavy rain of last night.

All the low-lying part of the town was flooded to a depth of from three to six feet. The danger point was not reached until nearly midnight, when occupants of the houses were forced to flee to higher ground. The situation is but little improved to-day, but with no more rain it is thought the water will soon recede.

Other towns in the Loup Valley are in even worse condition. At Fullerton, northwest of here, the railroad station is surrounded by water to the depth of nearly five feet, and the water runs through the buildings. The Union Pacific is under water, and trains are laid up here. Much of the track has been washed out further west.

The Platte River is beginning to rise, and there are fears of floods in the Platte bottoms further east. Since 7 o'clock last night the Loup River has risen five feet. Much live stock was drowned south and west of here, but there were no fatalities to human life thus far. The rainfall was unprecedented, extending as far northwest as Chadron.

Fierce Storm in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 7.—There was a heavy wind, rain, and hail storm in Chicago this afternoon, and in the southeastern district much damage was done. In Hyde Park and Woodlawn all basements were flooded with water and many windows were broken by the hail. Many trees were blown down, signs were carried away, and the roof of the Waukeshaw flats, at Sixty-fourth and Grace Streets, was damaged badly by the wind. Two sailboats were capsized on the lake, one at Thirty-ninth Street and the other at South Chicago. Eight persons were thrown into the lake, but all were rescued alive except Augustus Schitour, who was drowned.

Woman Suffrage in California.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Our suffrage sisters ought not to be too much elated over the telegrams that they have sent East as to getting a woman suffrage plank in the Republican platform at the late State Convention in California. A man of unquestioned position and knowledge, writing East, says: "The plank inserted in the Republican platform at the late State Convention was introduced as a joke, then, out of courtesy to persistent women, as I was told by a delegate, it was voted on and passed, as such, and that it did not mean anything in earnest.

"The people on this coast are more or less excitable, still the mass are true, though indifferent on the subject of woman suffrage. But for the hired mercenary propagandists from the East, very little attention would be given the movement here."

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1896. P.

Burial at a Cross Road.

From Notes and Queries.

In The East End News of March 11 appeared a paragraph giving an account of a lecture on the Blackwall Tunnel delivered recently at the Royal Institution by Mr. Alexander R. Binnie, M. Inst. C. E. From this paragraph I have culled the following sentence:

"On the north side of the river at Blackwall Cross, about eight feet below the street level, a human skeleton was discovered, and as a stake was also found which appeared to have been driven through the body at the time of burial, in all probability the remains were those of some poor suicide who had been interred with all the superstitious rites of our ancestors."

Delivered Beer Through a Pipe.

Thomas Foley's saloon, at 115 Amsterdam Avenue, seemed to be closed last night, but two policemen who got into a room at the rear of the saloon found beer flowing through a pipe connected with the saloon. Bartender John B. Foley was dispensing the beverage as occasion offered. The bartender was arrested.

INSANE ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

A Negro Smashes a Dozen Windows and Frightens Passengers.

William Street, a West Indian negro, weighing about 200 pounds and proportionately strong, became violently insane late yesterday afternoon on a north-bound elevated train of the Sixth Avenue Road, and frightened everybody in the car. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Street lives in West Twenty-eighth Street, near Eighth Avenue.

The negro entered the train at Eighth Street. He was quiet and attracted no attention until the train had pulled out of the Fourteenth Street station. Then he suddenly arose from his seat in the first car of the train, and, with a whoop, deliberately thrust his fist through one of the windows. This rather startled the score of occupants of the car, about half of whom were women, and some of them got up from their seats and made for the door.

The man, whom all could now see was crazy, shrieked half a dozen times, and started for the other end of the car. Just before reaching the door he threw himself on the floor as if he were sliding to a base in a baseball game. Rising to his feet, he cursed and swore and then knelt down and began to pray. In these ravings he several times mentioned the Volunteer Army, and uttered Mrs. Ballington Booth's name.

Conductor John Spotten, who was on the first car, did not notify the station agent at the Eighteenth Street Station to call a policeman, nor did he tell the engineer to whistle the signal for police assistance. He hoped Street would calm down. Instead, however, Street began to break windows with his hands and feet, and showed plainly his desire to get at the conductor of the car.

The engineer whistled for assistance, and when the train ran into the Twenty-third Street station, Spotten, the conductor, leaned over the gate and shouted to Brooks, the colored porter, to run for the police. Brooks ran down stairs, and in the street met Policemen Jordan and Burns, who had heard the whistling. The policemen ran into the car and threw themselves on the negro, finally overcoming him.

The train had been detained at the station and Street was taken into the waiting room. Immediately upon entering he broke from his captors and plunged his fist through one of the waiting room windows. The policemen again got him under control and held him until the arrival of an ambulance, which had been called by a citizen.

Dr. Ide of Bellevue Hospital, who answered the ambulance call, put the man in a straitjacket. He was then taken to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Ide said that Street was suffering from acute mania, and that he showed no signs of liquor. Street was placed in the insane pavilion.

SEVEN HOLES BORED IN HIS SKULL.

Painful Operation Undergone by a Resident of California.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

Leland F. Clarke of West Oakland has had seven holes bored through his skull and today he is in better health than he ever was before in his life. Mr. Clarke is one of the subjects of that unusual, extremely difficult, and very delicate operation of trepanning. Few upon this coast have undergone the operation, and Mr. Clarke's case is one of the most noted among them because of the magnitude of it and the success that attended it.

When Mr. Clarke was a baby, he fell from the arms of his nurse and struck upon his head on the floor. The lump caused by the fall soon subsided and it was decided that no serious results would follow the fall. He recovered and nothing more was thought of the accident.

Mr. Clarke is now a man of thirty-two years, married, and with a family. Some months ago the effects of the old fall began to show themselves. He was subjected to constant headaches that got worse and worse as the months went by. There was always a dull pain in the head, and the least mental exertion tired him extremely. The trouble was attributed to neuralgia, but the pain became more constant and of a different variety from the sharp, drawing pain of neuralgia.

Physicians were consulted and it was at last decided that the trouble arose from the fall that he had received when he was a child. Dr. Preston of San Francisco was made the physician in the case, and after much examination he located a little growth on the under side of the skull. This was pressing upon the brain as it grew, and the larger it became the more the pain grew in Mr. Clarke's head.

It was at first thought that it was a blood clot, and an effort was made to dissolve and draw away the clot by medicinal means. This proving futile, Dr. Preston decided that there was but one cure, and that was the difficult and dangerous operation of trepanning.

It took the Clarkes some time to make up their minds to have the operation performed, but it became evident that it meant probable death, certainly great pain and a possible loss of reason unless the chance was taken. Mr. Clarke nerved himself for the shock, and determined that he would undergo it.

The operation was performed recently by Dr. Preston, and Mr. Clarke is now around and in better health than he has enjoyed before for many years.

The case was unusually difficult from the fact that the exact point of pressure could not be located from the outside. Dr. Preston knew the approximate neighborhood on the right side of the head near the crown, but the exact point of pressure was uncertain. The doctor made the most careful examinations, and then began the operation. The borings were at first exploration trips, and when the point of the brain pressure was at last located it was found that it would take the most minute and careful work to remove the substance that was pressing upon the brain and causing the pain.

Mr. Clarke was under the influence of anaesthetics and unconscious for nearly two days, during which time Dr. Preston worked almost constantly over him. The seven borings had been made, the trouble located and the growth caused by the fall in his early childhood was removed, chipped off, the brain was allowed to expand in its normal condition, and Mr. Clarke began to recover. His recovery was very rapid, considering the shock to his system that he was forced to undergo. But the great trouble had been removed. The terrible pain was gone, and his head was as clear as a Spring morning.

The Present Black Rod.

From Good Words.

The assembling of the present session of Parliament in February was the first appearance of a new Black Rod. The office—to which a salary of £2,000 per annum is attached, with an assistant called the "Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod," to discharge some of its limited duties—is in the personal gift of the sovereign, and is invariably bestowed on an old military or naval officer. Admiral Sir James Drummond has accordingly been succeeded by Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph. The first appearance of the gallant General in the rôle was distinguished by a few notable "new departures" from established usage. Sir Michael Biddulph discarded the old official dress of the office, and appeared in the more picturesque uniform of an army General, wearing his many medals on his scarlet tunic, and carrying his plumed hat in his left hand, while he bore in his right a new rod of much larger dimensions than that which was carried for so many years by his predecessor.

There is nothing perhaps more difficult than to walk backward from the table to the bar with ease and grace and dignity. Sir Michael Biddulph did not attempt the feat. After he had delivered at the table the customary message that the Lords Commissioners desired the immediate attendance of the Commons in the upper chamber to hear the Queen's speech read, he bowed low to the Speaker, and then walked down to the bar, not in the conventional manner of progression, but the manner ordained by nature. No objection was raised to the innovation. No member cried "Order, order!" at the moment, nor when the Speaker returned from the House of Lords was his attention called to it by any stickler for ancient etiquette.

Of course, the action of Black Rod may have been due solely to a species of "stage fright," to forgetfulness engendered by the natural embarrassment of a novice in a novel and trying situation; but whatever may have been the explanation—whether it was an unrehearsed effect, or an effect duly set down in the book of the play as amended by Sir Michael Biddulph—the precedent has been established; and in an assembly so ruled by precedent as the House of Commons no Black Rod need in future fear to walk frontward down the floor as the Sergeant at Arms walks after he has placed the mace upon the table.

TO FIGHT THE A. P. A.

PLANS OF THE AMERICAN ORDER OF UNITED CATHOLICS.

Ninth Council Just Formed in This City—The First Was Founded in March of the Present Year—As Yet No Branches Exist Outside of New-York—Approved by Cardinal Gibbons, It Aims to Care for the Interests of Catholics.

The ninth Council of the American Order of United Catholics, a new organization that has been started to combat the American Protective Association, was organized yesterday afternoon at the American Star Hall, at 165 East Broadway. The first Council of the order was organized on March 7 of this year, in St. Lawrence's parish, in the neighborhood of East Eighty-third Street, and the order is said to be making great progress.

It has thus far been confined to this city, but applications have been made for councils in Jersey City, and Roman Catholic societies in other States, it is expected, will before long become affiliated with this American Order of United Catholics. It has already received the approval of Cardinal Gibbons.

The order is governed by a Supreme Council, whose officers are a Supreme President and Supreme Vice President, Supreme Treasurer and Supreme Secretary, who do not wish their names to be known as yet. None of the members of the Supreme Council are to hold political offices.

The objects of the order are to unite fraternally all Catholics of every profession and occupation, assist each other in getting employment, to uphold and defend the Catholic faith, clergy, and institutions against naturalized foreigners who, aided and abetted by a certain class of native Americans, have gained great strength and power in American Legislatures.

A leaflet issued by the order says that members of the Supreme Council, assisted by Catholics in this city, have been for the past year providing situations for unfortunate Catholics who have lost their positions through the workings of the A. P. A.

Finding themselves unable to cope with the increasing influences of this body, they were encouraged to organize by the words of Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore Sunday, March 8.

The extract given from the Cardinal's speech was an appeal to the clergy and people to be united as one man. Then follow the words:

"Now there came from over the Canadian border and from the European countries men who, after a few years' residence in this country, became naturalized and would at once take away or abridge the rights of the Roman Catholic citizens. We say to them, as it was said of old, 'God forbid that we should surrender the heritage of our fathers.'"

A prominent member of the Supreme Council said yesterday that the leaders of the A. P. A. were not content with simply fighting the Catholics in politics, but they tried to injure private individuals who were working for their living.

A Catholic in a down-town business man's office, he said, had advanced from office boy to head clerk, and had the full confidence of his employer, a Protestant. Some time ago the employer was approached by A. P. A. men, who asked him to discharge his Catholic clerk. He indignantly refused to do so, whereupon they showed him some contracts, and told him he could not have them unless he discharged the clerk. Thereupon the merchant was compelled to discharge him, but gave him excellent testimonials.

The Supreme Council intends opening an employment bureau about Sept. 1, and circulars will be sent to all employers in the city with the hope that they will reach all the Catholics or those not opposed to the employment of Catholic labor and not members of the American Protective Association.

The principal business of the order during this month will be the installation of subordinate councils. The subordinate councils will hold a meeting in July and elect delegates who will assemble with the Supreme Council on the first Saturday in September, and form an Advisory Board. Members pay a fee of 50 cents.

The Supreme Council is in communication with the Marquette Club of St. Louis, and it is said that delegates representing the order will be sent to the Republican National Convention to co-operate with the club in demanding a pledge from the successful candidate that he is not opposed to the order or to Catholics generally.

QUESTION FOR CANDIDATES.

Roman Catholics Want Views of Presidential Aspirants as to the A.P.A.

NEWARK, N. J., June 7.—The Diocesan Union of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark met in the Young Men's Catholic Union Hall, in Harrison, this afternoon. Delegates were present from all parts of the diocese. President Murphy of Jersey City presided.

The Rev. Father Bogan of Rahway, the spiritual adviser of the union, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the following question be forwarded to every man who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency:

In the event of your election to the Presidency of the United States, will you, in the administration of that office, make any discrimination against Roman Catholics on account of their religious beliefs?

The resolution offered by Father Bogan, it is said, was presented at the request of Bishop Wigger of Newark. The Marquette Club of St. Louis notified the Bishop that it had taken similar action, and requested some organization in his diocese to take it.

As soon as men are mentioned prominently for the Democratic nomination the same question will be asked of each of them.

WILL FIGHT THE TWO-THIRDS RULE

Ex-Senator Martin of Kansas Working Among Silver Democrats.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 7.—Ex-United States Senator Martin, who will head the delegation from Kansas in the National Democratic Convention, is organizing Western silver Democrats for the purpose of setting aside the two-thirds rule.

He is in correspondence with silver leaders in a dozen States. He tells them that they cannot nominate a free-silver candidate for President unless they shall get rid of the two-thirds rule.

He predicts that if the free-silver element shall control the convention the gold-standard men will bolt. He would prefer, he says, to see an open bolt rather than have the party candidate "assassinated" at the polls. He declares that the present party alignments are illogical and unpatriotic.

Are the Magyars Slavs?

From The Nineteenth Century.

French writers, from Balzac to Zola, invariably speak of the Magyars as ces peuples slaves. By what egregious error in books on geography the French gift of fine distinctions has been so utterly misguided, I do not know. A week's stay in Hungary will teach any Frenchman that of Magyar proverbs there is none better known than the saying: "Tot mem ember—Kása nem étel," that is: "A Slav in no human being—millet-pap is no food." There is a radical difference between the Slav and the Magyar; a difference more pronounced than that between the German and the French. The Hungarians have adopted a few hundred vocables from the Slav idioms in the midst of which they were living. That is all. It is like the mediaeval nobleman borrowing a few hundred zecchines from the obscure usurer. It has influenced none of the vital organs of the Hungarians, and they have amply repaid it by allowing the mésalliance of hundreds of their own words with the namby-pamby squeallings called Slovak dialects. Nor are the Hungarians Germans.

WHEN THE SUMMER BREEZE

Blows through the trees, most of us who can sets off for a country jaunt. Fewer cross the Atlantic. Whether it is business or pleasure calls one from home, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best accompaniment of a voyage or an outing. Yachtsmen, sea Captains, commercial travelers, and emigrants concur in this opinion. The Bitters is unrivaled for bilious, malarial, dyspeptic, or liver disorders.

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—*British Medical Journal.*

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WANT TO BE GOVERNOR

MANY REPUBLICAN BOOMS WILL BE TAKEN TO ST. LOUIS.

Warner Miller, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Gen. Tracy, and Other Delegates to the National Convention Will Keep One Eye on the Main Chance for the Gubernatorial Nomination and Make Plans for the State Convention.

If some one will take a fishpole to the Southern and Planters' Hotels in St. Louis the last of this week, he may stand in the rotundas of those structures, and with a short cast, reach a dozen candidates for the Governorship of New-York. The candidates will be there in force. Some of them are delegates; some are alternates, and some are going because all political fences will be set up in the St. Louis arena for the next two weeks, and it may be possible for some men to play shrewder and more effective State politics there than at home.

Warner Miller, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Sereno E. Paine, George W. Aldridge, and Francis Hendricks, whose Gubernatorial booms are in various stages of growth or decay, are delegates, and their friends are half expecting that something may turn up during the nomination of a Presidential candidate that will help along their chances. Hamilton Fish, who has a boom for the Governorship, is one of the alternates, and he will, of course, be there. Senator Clarence Lexow of Rockland County, although not a delegate, is going to the convention, and the expectation of his friends is, that his wide advertising of two years ago will give him some prominence in a gathering of Republicans of National standing.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who has a pronounced Gubernatorial boom, is also expected to join the party. He has been spoken of as a posibility for the second place on the ticket, and if he comes into sight of all the Republicans of the Nation, even if he is not struck by Vice Presidential lightning, there may be a distinct gain to his Gubernatorial aspirations.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy is also expected to be in St. Louis, and, while he is modest as a Gubernatorial candidate and his boom is largely in the hands of friends from Brooklyn, the latter think it will do him no harm to be on the spot where the game of practical politics, which may have a lasting influence in this State, is in progress.

John F. Parkhurst and Col. Archie Baxter, both rated as Gubernatorial candidates, both delegates from the Thirtieth Congressional District, and both very closely allied with the State machine, will be two stars in this galaxy.

Secretary of State John Palmer, with the backing of the Albany end of the State machine, and Controller Roberts, with a boom that is supposed to have the full strength of Erie, to say nothing of the support of numerous branches of the McKinley League, it is also expected will be on hand. There may be others, for the delegation from this State promises to be of considerable proportions. Many who are not ambitious to serve their country as office holders, who would doubtless have gone to St. Louis if there had been promise of a hotter fight over the selection of a candidate, will not go. They say it will not pay them to go so far in hot weather to attend a "McKinley ratification meeting." But the really ambitious politicians, whether they are in sympathy with or hostile to the Platt machine, will be on hand. They believe that Mr. Platt will be a centre of attraction, and that in the dickering for the make-up of the ticket and the platform he will be taken into account—and with him, New-York State. They are all pretty certain that when it comes to making up a State ticket for the next campaign he will be an important factor, and they evidently propose to be on hand at St. Louis to see with their own eyes just what is going on, and, so far as they may, take every occasion to make a point for themselves.

The visitors to the convention to this State will be many, as has been indicated. They will go in straggling lots. One of the earliest to go will be National Committeeman William A. Sutherland of Rochester. He will represent the State organization on behalf of the delegates who claim to be regularly elected in the New-York City districts in which there are contests.

There will be one special trainload of visitors over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, leaving on Friday. Seven cars have been filled by the applications for seats on this train up to date. Another train leaving over the New-York Central on the same day will take three or four carloads from this city, and will add others at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. Another special train will leave over the West Shore on Saturday. This will be filled with McKinley League members, and will probably carry the most enthusiastic body of men that goes from the Empire State. There may be some candidates for the Governorship on this train, but when one of them steps aboard it, by that act he will abandon all hope of any support from the Platt organization in the coming campaign. The train will be anti-Platt from the headlight to the red lantern on the rear car.

Mr. Platt and Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee will leave Wednesday on a train over the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Dr. Depew and Edward Lauterbach, the other delegates at large, will not go with the crowds, but will suit their own convenience.

The Great Cocker.

From Good Words.

Glancing through a pile of ancient copy books and letter writers, one dimly realizes what an awful thing it used to be to compose and put upon paper a thoroughly correct epistle. It was not an affair to be lightly taken in hand any more than matrimony. No, not even if one had learned penmanship from the immortal Cocker himself, in his house in "Paul's Churchyard, betwixt the Signes of the Sugar-Loaf and the Naked Boy and Shears."

Cocker's fame rests on his arithmetic, now obsolete; but the worth

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—Pinafore—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Roof Garden—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs Cincinnati—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	55	58	62
6 A. M.	55	58	62
9 A. M.	63	59	65
12 M.	66	63	69
3 P. M.	71	70	74
6 P. M.	72	67	72
9 P. M.	62	66	70
12 P. M.	61	65	69

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....67.84
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....64.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....62.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....66.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHAT WOULD THEY DO WITH THE TARIFF COMBINATIONS?

The impending adjournment of Congress reminds us of The New-York Tribune's complaints, in November last, about the exactions of certain tariff-protected combinations and suggests some questions as to what the Republican Party proposes to do for such combinations in the near future. It was on Nov. 11 that The Tribune uttered its complaints, as follows:

"The old combination of steel-rail makers, the existence of which was long denied, has held the price without the slightest change at that of December, 1893, though rails were reduced when pig iron dropped below $10.50 per ton.

"The combination of wire and cut-nail makers, which raised prices 176 per cent. from May 1 to Sept. 14, putting them 33 to 50 per cent. higher than they were three years ago, now threatens to close all its works in December, in order to stop a decline.

"The makers of bar iron, having hoisted the price at Pittsburg from 90 cents to $1.40 when the demand was greatest, now refuse any reduction when iron has declined.

"The coke monopoly, strengthened during the last week by purchases of other works, proposes to put up the price of coke to $2 per ton."

And our neighbor urged "the coming Congress, strongly Republican in the House," to "place before the President a bill which will materially limit the pernicious activity of such combinations in the future." A few weeks later the Republican House responded by passing a bill which, if it had become a law, would have enabled all the combinations in the iron industry to increase their exactions by 15 per cent., and The Tribune abused everybody who opposed the enactment of it.

Since Nov. 11 the number of combinations in the iron and steel industry has become larger and their exactions have become more notorious. The advance in the case of the Nail Pool has been increased from "176 per cent." to 200 per cent. for wire nails and 228 per cent. for cut nails, and it is known that the Pool sells to foreign buyers at a price lower by 40 per cent. than that which Americans are forced to pay. The Rail Combination, exacting $28 per ton in this country, has been selling to Japan for $21.26. The "proposed" price of $2 for coke has been paid for some months past. Mr. HANNA'S Iron Ore Pool has increased the price of ore by 38 per cent. The great Billet Pool has made the price of steel higher by 22 per cent. A Steel Beam Combination has been formed, and its latest increase of price was $2 per ton. The makers of bolts and nuts have come together, with an advance of 50 per cent., and the shovelmakers have followed their example. The Tribune, however, has not again asked for legislation to "limit the pernicious activity" of these rings, but has continually demanded the passage of a bill which would permit them to exact with safety 15 per cent. more from consumers.

What does the Republican Party intend to do for these combinations and many others which, as The Tribune once said, use tariff duties as "instruments of extortion"? What has it publicly promised to do for them, if it shall have full power in 1897 and 1898? What is the avowed policy of MCKINLEY and his followers and of the entire party as now represented in Congress with respect to such rings?

The promise distinctly, repeatedly, and publicly made at the time of the passage of the Dingley bill was that much more than the 15 per cent. increase of duties provided by this bill would be granted in 1897 or 1898 if the party should then have power to revise the tariff. Every combination which hoped to have its price margin enlarged by 15 per cent. in the present Congress was led to expect a greater bonus in the next, and it is from the members of these organizations that Mr. MCKINLEY has obtained the sinews of war. They are "for" him, and Mr. HANNA, the originator of the great Ore Pool, is the manager of his canvass.

The course which will be taken in Congress with respect to these combinations, if MCKINLEY shall be elected and his party shall be otherwise successful at the polls, can easily be foreseen. Their "pernicious activity" will not be "limited"; it will be stimulated. There will be some virtuous talk in the columns of the party press and on the stump about the exactions of rings, but the party will legislate for the benefit of them. It did so in 1890 after it had passed SHERMAN'S so-called Anti-Trust bill. It is bound by its promises and avowed policy to take the same course again, if it shall obtain a sufficient grant of power.

"SO FAR AS PRACTICABLE."

Those State and local politicians who are aghast at the extension of civil service rules and the placing of offices in the competitive schedule which have not been there heretofore, and who apprehend the downfall of popular government if the "boys" cannot be rewarded with places for which they are not fit, will find it useless, if not painful, to kick against the pricks with which Section 9 of Article V. of the Constitution of the State is studded.

The lugubrious ABE GRUBER, for instance, would do well to ponder long and carefully upon the meaning of this language: "Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive." The only question for the Governor or the Mayor, in regard to appointments and promotions within their jurisdiction, is whether it is practicable to ascertain merit and fitness for them by examinations. If so, they have no choice but to have them placed under the civil service rules. Whether the places to be filled shall or shall not be placed in the competitive schedule depends on whether it is practicable to ascertain merit and fitness for them by competitive examinations.

This is all there is to it. If merit and fitness in public office are fatal to popular government, then popular government seems to be doomed in this State and city, unless the Constitution can be set aside. The courts are wont to have a marvelous respect for the Constitution, and if any contest is made it will be for them to decide whether it is practicable to ascertain merit and fitness by examinations and whether it is practicable to make the examinations competitive in any particular case. They will seek to give effect to the Constitution, and there will always be enough pestilent civil service reformers to have cases brought to a test if necessary.

If GRUBER and the "boys" should go out of politics, it would be dreadful, but it would probably be found practicable to keep up free government without them.

ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.

The substitution of a third rail in the place of the overhead wire as a conductor of electricity on the Nantasket Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company is regarded by the officers of the company as an improvement of considerable importance, although their final judgment will be withheld until the efficiency of the new method shall have been tested by this season's work. It was on this branch that were made the first notable experiments relating to the substitution of electric force on lines heretofore operated by steam power. By the use of a third rail a network of overhead wires is avoided in places where there are several tracks and frequent crossings.

It is admitted that if the third-rail conductor shall satisfactorily stand the tests of this season, in all probability electric force thus applied will be used next year on several of the company's branch lines where trains are now drawn by steam locomotives. For this reason the Nantasket experiment will be observed with interest.

MISCHIEF OF THE RAINES LAW.

If we had a reasonable law for the regulation of the liquor traffic, the authorities would not have to be constantly fighting against evasions, but the Raines liquor law is so constructed as to invite evasion and to make it almost impossible to prevent it in one form or another. The chief trouble with enforcement lies in the Sunday provision. There was a general demand in the cities, which was peculiarly emphatic in this city because the restriction in the old law was better enforced here than elsewhere, for some more rational regulation of the Sunday traffic through the operation of the principle of local option. It was denied, and as a result, instead of a wholesome acquiescence in the law, we have persistent efforts at evasion.

There are two large loopholes to be guarded. Under the law the keeper of a hotel is permitted to sell liquor on Sunday "to the guests of such hotel" with their meals or in their own rooms. A hotel is defined as a "building or place which is regularly kept open for the feeding and lodging of guests," and in which there must be at least ten furnished bedrooms for their occupancy in a city, and six in "any other place." Under this provision restaurants, saloons, and liquor stores are rapidly becoming hotels in this city for the sake of having the privilege of selling liquor on Sunday. The multiplication of these "Raines hotels" and the difficulties which the police and the Magistrates are having with them suggest the necessity for a number of judicial definitions of terms used in the law.

A saloon so situated that it can command ten rooms besides the barroom may easily and cheaply furnish them as bedrooms, even dividing one large room into several, and never letting any of them for lodgings. It may have no provision for feeding guests but sandwiches or crackers and cheese, and its guests may consist only of persons who come in to get a drink. Scores of just such places have set up as hotels, and the police do not know what to do about them, and the Magistrates are all at sea when their "keepers" are brought before them. Is such a place "regularly kept open for the feeding and lodging of guests"? Are ten spaces fitted up to look like sleeping apartments, though never used as such, bedrooms for the "occupancy" of guests? Is a man who comes in to get a drink in such a place a hotel "guest," provided he pays for a sandwich which he may or may not eat? Is a sandwich or a bit of crackers and cheese a "meal," anyway? These are questions which put policemen in doubt and puzzle the Magistrates.

There is need of some authoritative definition of hotel, of feeding and lodging, of guest, of bedrooms, and of meals, within the meaning of this law, but it really looks as though it might have to be made in each individual case, for there is every gradation from the obvious "fake" to the fully equipped hostelry and the regular dinner that everybody can recognize. It will not be easy to make a general definition of these dubious terms which can be clearly applied in all cases, and if the courts must decide in each case they are likely to be kept busy.

It is thus far held, and is likely to be consistently held hereafter, that the law does not apply to bona fide social clubs, because they do not traffic in liquors; but what is a club? It appears that many organizations have been formed since the Raines law went into effect which call themselves clubs, but whose main purpose is to enable their members to get drinks on Sunday. They occupy private premises, hired perhaps from the keeper of a contiguous saloon, and they may have other nominal purposes besides getting Sunday drinks. Here again, while there seems to be need of a definition of a club, it is difficult to see how one can be framed for ready application in all cases. The line between genuine and "fake" would have to be established in each case.

This all goes to show how unwise it is to have laws so ill adapted to circumstances and conditions and so out of keeping with the prevailing sentiment of the community that they cannot be clearly applied and readily enforced and become prolific of devices for evasion. Their worst effect is begetting these subterfuges and fostering the spirit of disrespect for law and public authority. These results are far more pernicious than selling or drinking liquor on Sunday, but while the Raines law produces them it does not prevent the selling and drinking, and it is doubtful if in large cities it will diminish it. It may even increase it.

MORE THAN NINE YEARS.

The Senate Committe on Patents has reported favorably, by a vote of 4 to 3, a bill directing that patents shall be issued to DANIEL DRAWBAUGH for the telephone inventions claimed by him in the applications which he filed on July 26, 1880, and at various times during the four years immediately following. It is said that if this bill should become a law the control of the inventions used in long-distance telephoning would be transferred from the Bell Company to the owners of the Drawbaugh claims. A question of great importance to telephone interests is involved, but it is not our purpose now to consider the merits of the controversy or the probable effect of the proposed legislation.

This report and the hearings which preceded the preparation of it show that the Senate Committee on Patents is interested in questions and facts relating to telephone patents, telephone claims, litigation concerning such patents and claims, and methods of procedure in the Patent Office. It has knowledge of these subjects and must have become familiar with the history of proceedings, in the courts and in the Patent Office, in which well-known telephone patents and claims are or have been the subjects of dispute.

We cannot understand why the committee, having this knowledge, has not inquired about the pending—interminably pending—suit of the Government against the Bell Company and the delays by which the issue of important patents has been deferred for a dozen or fifteen years for the benefit of the owners of the applications. Here it should be said that the present Commissioner has sought diligently to prevent such delays, has repeatedly directed the attention of Congress to the laws which seemed to permit them to be made, and has instituted a notable reform in the methods of procedure by which delay had been facilitated.

The Government's suit against the Bell Company for the annulment of the fundamental Bell patents has now been pending in one court for more than nine years and the taking of testimony is not yet concluded. The bill of complaint was filed on March 23, 1886, in another court and in this court on Jan. 23, 1887. Since the last-named date this court has been taking testimony. After almost nine years had thus been consumed the Attorney General of the United States, in December last, remarked in his annual report that the Government required six months more for the presentation of testimony in rebuttal and asked for instructions. "Litigation," he added, "has probably been purposely protracted until the patents have expired," but he expressed the opinion that the Government should persist to the end. In December the court gave the Government five months, or until May 31 of this year, for the submission of testimony in rebuttal, and it was then stated that the Bell Company would ask for as many months and possibly for a year. We suppose that the argument stage will be reached before the end of the century.

What has become of the patents in question, the patents which the Government asked the court to annul? When the suit was begun one of them had seven and the other six years of profitable life remaining. The exclusive control of these patents during those years was worth millions of dollars to the defendant company. Six years having been consumed in the taking of testimony, one of the patents expired. It had run its full course of seventeen years. Another year of testimony and the second patent also expired. Two years more have passed and the court is still taking testimony with respect to the Government's application for the annulment of patents long since dead!

The average citizen cannot understand why it was not practicable to procure a decision in this suit within three or four years, or at least before the expiration of the earlier patent, six years after the beginning of the proceedings. The Attorney General says the litigation has been "purposely protracted." Who is responsible for the delay? Why should not the Senate committee, familiar with the facts, inquire about this extraordinary protraction and also about the delay by which the issue of the Berliner patent was deferred—"dishonestly," Judge CARPENTER said—for fourteen years?

THE YALE CREW.

The Yale crew carries across the Atlantic the good wishes of all American undergraduates, and indeed of all Americans. We have not been very successful in English waters with our oarsmen. Indeed, it is almost twenty years since a Columbia four went to Henley and won the Visitors' Challenge Cup. Last year we were made to stand rather worse than if we had not competed, since a Cornell eight, after taking a walk-over from the favorite crew, was beaten by eight lengths by an inferior crew.

There is every reason to expect that Yale will make a more creditable showing. The crew is in charge of the most famous of American college oarsmen, who twenty-three years ago took Yale from the "bad last," which she had been in the intercollegiate regatta of 1872, to the first place in 1873, in which year she won the freshman race, the university race, and the single sculls. This he did by learning the art of rowing in England and applying it in America. If the Yale crew should win this year, England will be entitled to claim the credit of its education, for before Cook's time Yale had rowed the same untaught, aboriginal, free-silver stroke that was the ruin of Cornell last year.

At the same time we should not be too sanguine. The respect with which the Yale entry is received on the other side is doubtless due to Yale's fine showing in track athletics, and it does not follow that she is equally good upon the water. It must be remembered that the crew has not been really tested. True, Yale has beaten Harvard all right, but that can scarcely be said to count as college rowing has gone of late years. Yale has so fair a chance at Henley that it is not presumptuous of her to challenge, and that is about all that can be said. But upon one point there ought to be no doubt. She must not repeat the mistake of Cornell, and if luck and the referee accord her a walk-over the crew must have enough presence of mind not to take it. It really will not do. If we send a college crew abroad which it appears does not know how to row, that is bad; but it is not nearly so bad as sending a college crew abroad which it seems does not know how to behave.

THE TABERNACLE IN EXODUS.

There is an anecdote current of a Lord High Chancellor of England, who for some reason, possibly that of his wearing a rustic hat, was accosted in Piccadilly by a total stranger with the salutation: "Mr. BIRCH, I believe." "Well," retorted the expounder of equity, looking the confidence man up and down and down and up, "if you believe that you will believe anything."

This anecdote recurs to the mind upon reading the report of the examination, with a view to his ordination, of WILLIAM J. HUTCHINS by the Brooklyn Presbytery. It was a second examination. At the first it appears that Mr. HUTCHINS had failed to satisfy two of his examiners "on certain questions relating to the Pentateuch and the Atonement." But it may plausibly be inferred that the two dissatisfied examiners had been putting at him certain tentative and comparatively easy questions about the two mysteries in question. Upon the second examination it seems that the examiners determined to go to the root of the matter and to find out whether he would avow his disbelief in what was clearly, to the carnal mind, incredible. So one of them asked him whether, in his belief, "the tabernacle was an ideal structure or an actual one," and his answer was that he was "inclined to think" it was a "tented meeting." Upon this Dr. Fox, who is not upon any account to be confounded with the eminent reformer and compounder of "knock-out drops," on the one hand, nor, upon the other, with the promoter of pugilistic encounters and publisher of a journal not to be named in these columns, interposed with a question whether the candidate believed "that the tabernacle was constructed as described in Holy Writ." Dr. Fox did not allow a quibble which the unhappy candidate tried to interject about "all essential elements," but insisted upon a categorical answer to his question, according to the established custom of cross-examiners in criminal cases, although it does not appear from the reports that he was able to get it.

We have been stimulated by this examination to examine the description of the tabernacle in question, which is contained in the twenty-fifth chapter of Exodus. The more we examine that description the more we are satisfied that Dr. Fox knew what he was about when he brushed aside all technicalities and demanded of the candidate whether he believed that the tabernacle was constructed as is in that chapter recorded. It is, in fact, an extremely tough chapter. Lord MACAULAY, remarking upon Sir THOMAS MORE, has observed of the doctrine of transubstantiation that it is a "proof-charge." "The faith which stands that test," he adds, "will stand any test." Now this is the case with the account in the twenty-fifth chapter of Exodus of the plans and specifications of the tabernacle. If a candidate could say that he accepted that account as literally true, such a candidate would have been entitled to the congratulations of orthodox Presbyterianism, as represented by Dr. Fox. "If you believe that," Dr. Fox might well say, in the language of the Lord High Chancellor, "if you believe that you will believe anything."

But we regret to add that the sequel is not equally satisfactory. Although the candidate did not answer the question categorically, the Presbytery accepted him, in spite of the "earnest appeal" of Dr. Fox. There is therefore no telling whether the Robertson-Smith-Briggs bacillus has not effected a new lodgment in the bosom of the Presbyterian Church. Also another question of some interest is raised. Would Dr. Fox be willing to declare for his own part that he believes the twenty-fifth chapter of Exodus to be a literally exact account of something that has really happened?

A CONTRAST.

Bills appropriating large sums of money to be expended in eradicating bovine tuberculosis in Massachusetts were recently pending in the Legislature of that State. We think the appropriation last year was $100,000. The New-England Farmer of the 6th inst. reported as follows the character of the completed legislation:

"The Cattle bill has been fixed up in a way which makes every one happy. The regular appropriation of $200,000 is tied up for the regular inspection work and no voluntary test work can be done until the town Inspectors have finished the work of the year. This was intended to—and does—curtail the testing of farmers' cattle at their own request. The opposition to this restrictive measure was overcome by another appropriation—of $50,000—exclusively for the voluntary test work. So the farmers have fared handsomely."

As we understand the matter, the State has appropriated this year $250,000 for the prosecution of this very important sanitary work, with respect to which Massachusetts is now clearly in advance of all the other States, although a few years ago New-York held the first place.

In spite of the earnest recommendations of the health authorities of this State and of its great cities, the Platt Legislature at its recent session refused to appropriate even the small sum of $15,000 for the cost of inspections and condemnations, and for want of money the work of inspection has been stopped.

PERSONALS.

—Gaston Paris, who succeeds Pasteur as a member of the French Academy, is one of the first philologists in France. He has done more than any living man to bring old-fashioned scholarship into harmony with the linguistic theories in which Germany took the lead fifty years ago. The son of a distinguished professor in the College de France, he finished his education at Göttingen and Bonn, where his teacher was the eminent investigator of the Romance languages, Frederick Christian Dietz. M. Paris has written able books on the connection between French and Latin, and on the earliest monuments of French literature.

—The Marquis de Noailles, who succeeds M. Herbette as French Ambassador in Berlin, is the second son of the Duke, who was a member of the Academy. Born in 1830, he has been Minister in Washington and Ambassador in Rome. From 1882 to 1886 he was Ambassador in Constantinople, after which, at his own request, he became an unattached Minister. He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. The Marquis de Noailles has published three works on Polish history and literature—"Pologne et ses Frontières," 1863; "Henri de Valois et la Pologne," 1867, and "Poésie Polonaise," 1866.

—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the consumptive heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, is still staying at Schönbrun, and the question of his leaving Vienna has to all appearances not been discussed. He spends his afternoons when it is fine in an inclosed space in past days the playground of the Emperor's children. An ottoman has been carried into this garden, and upon it he reclines in the sun, very much distressed by an incessant cough. One or the other of his five brothers and sisters is always with him to keep him company.

—The house in which William Wilberforce, the slave emancipator, was born at Hull in 1759, was sold by public auction the other day for £2,000. The mansion, a quaint Dutch-looking house, with a wall in front and a central gateway, has been visited annually by thousands of visitors, especially Americans, and it was no unusual sight to see bands of negroes traveling to Hull to visit the place. Efforts were made to secure it to the town by means of public subscriptions, but the scheme fell through, and the house will now be utilized for business.

—Pretoria will shortly be adorned by a statue of President Krüger. The monument, as designed by Mr. A. Von Wouw, will be forty feet high, and will represent Oom Paul in the quaint garb, tall hat included, which he affects on Sunday and special occasions. The statue, which will be of bronze, will be mounted on a pedestal and column of granite, and at each corner of the pedestal there will be a figure representing a Transvaal burgher in an attitude of defense.

—From the town of Cloony, in West Clare, Ireland, is reported the death of a man named Conway, who was 111 years old. He was bog-ranger on the estate of Lord Inchiquin, and almost to the last was in perfect possession of his faculties. He used to walk two miles every Sunday to mass. He had a distinct recollection of the Irish rebellion of 1798, in which he had taken an active part as a boy.

—Queen Victoria's traveling expenses in connection with her trip to the Riviera amounted to about £5,000. There was a royal special train from Cherbourg to Nice and back, and a special for the servants, horses, and heavy luggage from Boulogne to Nice and back.

—The Pope, whose skill in Latin verse is well known, has just written an elegiac poem on the Month of Mary, in which he eloquently sings the praises of the Virgin, and describes some of her interventions at critical moments in the history of Christendom, notably at the battle of Lepanto.

—Tuxea, the Danish Court artist, is painting an enormous picture of the Czar's wedding. Three copies of the picture have been commissioned, one of which is intended for Queen Victoria.

—The Académie Française has bestowed a prize of 4,000f. upon M. Hervieux for his play, "Les Tenailles," produced last year at the Comédie Française with indifferent success.

—Mme. Schumann left a diary extending over forty years, and containing much valuable material for the history of music during that period.

After an Outrageous Delay.

From The London News.

It is now officially stated that the Royal Commission upon Vaccination will, after seven years' deliberation, issue its final report before Parliament rises in August.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE PLANS

SUGGESTED BY THE COMMISSION AS TO NEW-YORK TERMINAL.

One Plan Provides for a Roadway from Grand Street, Between Pitt and Willett Streets, Turning at Delancey Street and Running Beside that Thoroughfare—The Other Places the Entrance at Clinton and Delancey Streets.

F. B. Thurber, Secretary of the new East River Bridge Commission, has announced the two plans submitted by Engineer Buck for the terminals and approaches to the proposed bridge. Plan 1, as already published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, proposes that the approach on the New-York side shall begin at Grand Street, taking in the blocks between Pitt and Willet Streets, as far north as Delancey Street, whence a turn will be made to the east, and a course pursued on a parallel with Delancey Street to the bridge structure at the foot of that street.

Plan 2 proposes that the structure and approaches shall follow Delancey Street due west from the East River to Clinton Street.

The question involved, according to Mr. Thurber, is "which will give the largest measure of accommodation to the public?" The location at Grand Street gives access to the lower portion of the city through Division Street and East Broadway, with access to the west and north through Grand Street and the Bowery. Various railways converge at this point, and there is a natural rise in the grade from Delancey Street to Grand Street, between Pitt and Willett Streets, which, Mr. Thurber believes, would be a material aid.

Mr. Thurber says: "On the other hand, the straight approach would be more desirable were it not that it lands the entrance in a tenement-house district, access to which can only be had through narrow streets, and if it were thus situated it would seem absolutely necessary to widen Delancey Street from Norfolk Street to the Bowery in order to make a decent approach. This would involve cutting through eight additional blocks, which would be expensive.

"It has also been suggested that a new avenue running laterally through the blocks in a northwesterly direction, intersecting Third and Fourth Avenues at their junction, will also become necessary with the development of traffic over the new bridge."

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday walked over the streets mentioned for the approaches in both places. Grand Street going east begins to ascend at Suffolk Street, and reaches the top of the elevation at Ridge Street, which is in fact the ridge of the small hill, one block from Pitt Street. At Ridge Street Grand Street again declines more gradually eastward than it does on the west side. Between Pitt and Willett Streets, Grand Street is somewhat widened, where Gouverneur Street and Scammel Street run into it, and almost form a square, at the eastern end of which is a small park.

By cutting off a building which projects into this space, the square would be much improved. This is on the south side of Grand Street, which continues declining gradually to the East River.

On the north side of Grand Street the land between Pitt and Willett Streets declines abruptly to Delancey Street. Should the entrance to the bridge be made at the point indicated by Plan No. 1, passengers would have few, if any, steps to climb to reach the cars.

The lines of cars passing by here and the immediate neighborhood are the Grand Street cross-town line, which connects with the Third Avenue cable road, the Avenue D cars, and the Cortlandt and Grand Street line.

Delancey Street is much narrower than Grand Street, and runs with a very gradual and hardly perceptible decline to the East River. Rows of high new tenements, interspersed with rookeries, line both sides of the street east and west of Clinton Street, the point at which Plan No. 2 proposes to have the approach. Where Delancey Street crosses Pitt and Willett Streets it runs along the bottom of the decline from Grand Street, and if Plan No. 2 be adopted the roadway of the bridge as it turns into Delancey Street, even if it have no grade, will at this point be already much elevated above the surface of the street.

Mr. Thurber and Commissioner Deeves favor Plan No. 1, but Mayor Strong and Commissioner Wales favor the Clinton Street approach. Mayor Strong said that in the event of the Clinton Street approach being designated, Delancey Street could be widened about 120 feet, thus giving a good wide street approach to the bridge proper.

NORTH AMERICAN SAENGERBUND.

Twenty-eighth Saengerfest of the Society Will Begin To-day.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—The twenty-eighth Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund will be opened at 8 o'clock to-morrow night in Exposition Music Hall, in this city, by President Cleveland. The President will press a button in the White House, which will illuminate an immense lyre at the rear of the stage in the hall. The current will travel through a coil of wire 16,000 feet in length attached to the lyre in the hall, and this coil is to be clipped into small pieces mounted on dainty cards with appropriate inscriptions for presentation to visitors.

The exercises will consist of a reception to the visitors, given by the societies of the two cities. There will be singing by 1,000 voices in a male and mixed chorus, with soloists and the Fest Orchestra. Mme. Katherine Lohse-Klafsky, Fest prima donna, and her husband will occupy one of the boxes as guests of honor. At the close of the concert a Kommers will be held in the old City Hall.

The first of the army of singers who will take possession of Pittsburg this week reached the city this evening on a special train from Indianapolis and Dayton, Ohio. Nearly 100 members of the Indianapolis Maennerchor and the Dayton Gesangverein Harmonie were met at Union Station by a large reception committee, and after being served with refreshments were escorted to the headquarters assigned them.

A telegram was received this afternoon from St. Louis that 150 singers had started for Pittsburg, and would arrive at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. This was welcome news, as, since the cyclone, the St. Louis singers had about decided to remain at home. They yielded to the persuasions of some of the Pittsburgers who went to St. Louis to urge them to come. The Cincinnati societies will arrive early to-morrow, 300 strong. They will "boom" their city as the next meeting place of the Fest.

It is expected that large delegations from 113 German singing societies from all over the country will be on the ground by to-morrow night, making a total of over 2,000 foreign singers, which, with the societies of the two cities, will bring the number of vocalists to take part in the Fest between 2,700 and 3,000.

One of the events to-day was the arrival on a special train from New-York of Fest Director Heinrich Zoellner, and the Fest Orchestra of seventy-five pieces, composed of the best musicians from the Damrosch, Seidl, and New-York Philharmonic orchestras. On their arrival, rehearsals of the choruses from the two cities, which are to take part in the reception concert, began at Music Hall, and continued until late in the afternoon. Director Zoellner pronounced the hall an ideal concert room, and expressed satisfaction with the work of the mixed chorus.

It was announced to-day that Frau Lohse-Klafsky, the Wagnerian dramatic soprano, who will be the principal soloist at the Saengerfest, had consented to sing at the Wednesday afternoon concert. She will give the prayer and aria from "Der Freischütz," and "O Abscheulicher," from "Fidelio."

His Body to Lie in State.

The body of Gen. Rafael de Quesada, who died at the Hotel Endicott Saturday morning, will be taken to St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, where it will lie in state until 10 o'clock, when a mass of requiem will be celebrated by the Rev. Father Ducey, rector of the church. The burial will be of a temporary character, because, should Cuba become a republic, the remains will be removed to a cemetery in Havana.

JULES SIMON IS DYING

LAST RITES ADMINISTERED TO THE FAMOUS FRENCH STATESMAN.

His Long and Interesting Career as Philosopher and in Political Life—Refused to Take the Oath of Allegiance to the Empire—High in Rank as an Orator—Was Once Prime Minister of France—His Last Public Work.

PARIS, June 7.—M. Jules Simon, the celebrated statesman, formerly Prime Minister of France, who is suffering from neurosis of the stomach, is in a comatose condition. The last Sacrament of the Church was administered to him to-night.

M. Simon was born at L'Orient, Morbihan, Dec. 31, 1814. The name given to him by his parents was Jules François Simon Suisse, but he adopted the name of Simon only, and has never been known by any other. He studied first at the little college in L'Orient, and at another similar one at Vannes, after which he entered, as an assistant teacher, the Lycée at Rennes. He remained at the Normal School for some time, and was received as Fellow of Philosophy in 1835, and taught that science successively at Caen and Versailles. At the latter place he achieved a brilliant success.

Victor Cousin, whose earnest disciple he was, called him to Paris, and secured for him a charge at the Normal School, in that city. For a time he was a supplementary lecturer on the History of Philosophy, but a year after his arrival in Paris he became the principal lecturer. In 1839 he succeeded M. Cousin, at the request of the latter, in the philosophy course, and for twelve years had a brilliant career as one of the most promising university men in France. He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor in 1845. He presented himself the next year to the Electors of Lannion (Côtes-du-Nord) as the candidate of the Constitutional Left, but he was defeated.

He founded, in Paris, in December, 1847, in conjunction with his university colleague, M. Amedée Jacques, a political philosophical review, called La Liberté de Penser. M. Simon edited the political department, of this publication. After the revolution of February, 1848, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, from the Department of the Côtes-due-Nord. He classed himself with the Moderate Left in the Assembly, and was appointed a member of the Committee on the Organization of Labor. In March, 1849, he was elected a member of the Council of State, and he resigned his seat as representative of April; but on reconstituting on the 20th of June, by the Legislative Assembly, of the first half of that Council, he was not retained on it, and consequently he found himself removed from public life.

After the coup d'etat M. Simon's course of lectures on philosophy at the Sorbonne was suspended, and as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the empire, it was assumed that he had resigned his professorship. In 1863 he was sent to the Corps Legislatif from the Eighth irconscription of the Seine. He was returned by that Circonscription, and also by the Second Circonscription of Marseilles in 1869, when he was elected to represent the latter constituency. M Simon soon became the chief of the Republican Party. He ranked high as an orator, and in the disucssions on treaties of commerce he proved himself to be an able political economist and an earnest advocate of free trade. On the formation of the Government of National Defense he took the post of Minister of Public Instruction, Public Worship, and Fine Arts.

After the armistice he was sent to Bordeaux to see that the decrees relating to the elections were carried out in their integrity, and not with the modifications introduced by M. Gambetta At the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, M. Simon's candidature failed in Paris, but he was re-elected a representative of the Department of the Marne in the National Assembly. He classed himself among the members of the Left, and was chosen by M. Thiers to take, in the Cabinet of conciliation formed Feb. 19, 1871, the portfolio of Public Instruction. He held it till May, 1873, when he resumed his seat among the members of the Left, who made him their President. On Dec. 16, 1875, he was elected a Senator for life. In December, 1877, M. Dufaure resigned, and a new Ministry had to be formed, which, according to Constitutional principles, must rest upon a Parliamentary majority. The President sent for M. Jules Simon, who became Premier, holding, with the Presidency of the Council, the portfolio of the Interior.

The Cabinet lasted till May 16, 1877, when Marshal MacMahon sent M. Simon a letter which was, in fact, nothing less than a dismissal from office. M. Simon went immediately to the Marshal and tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

M. Simon was elected a member of the French Academy in November, 1875, in the place of the Comte de Remusat, and was formally received into that learned body June 22, 1876.

M. Simon vigorously opposed the bill introduced by M. Ferry in 1879 for the suppression of the non-authorized religious congregations. In April, 1880, the French Academy elected him a member of the new Supreme Educational Council, and on Nov. 11, 1882, he was elected permanent Secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Science, in the place of M. Mignet. In 1890, at the labor conference held in Berlin, the German Emperor sent to M. Jules Simon, as a souvenir, the musical works of Frederick the Great.

He once more appeared on the political scene in November, 1891, as an advocate of free trade, and, at the same time as M. Challemal-Lacour, delivered a great but useless anti-protectionist speech. He is the author of many philosophical, social, and political works. He has also brought out editions, with important introductions, of the philosophical works of Descartes, Rossuet, Malebranche, Antoine Arnauld, and has contributed to the Revue des Deux Mondes and other periodicals.

HUNGARY'S ROYAL REGALIA.

Immense Throngs View It—Great Crowds in Buda-Pesth.

BUDA-PESTH, June 7.—The Crown regalia was displayed to-day in connection with the celebrations in honor of the one-thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Kingdom. The regalia was viewed by 600,000 persons, while 500,000 others were unable to gain admission to the building in which the emblems of royalty were shown.

The crowds in the city to-day were enormous. The streets were impassable to vehicular traffic, and pedestrians found the greatest difficulty in getting from one part of the city to another. The hotels and boarding houses were filled to their utmost capacity. It was impossible to hire a cab, for the reason that they have all been engaged by visitors who occupy them day and night, as lodgings.

The railways are unceasingly bringing in visitors from all the country districts. Among those who have recently arrived are many distinguished foreigners, who came from Moscow, where they attended the ceremonies attendant upon the coronation of the Czar.

On the Plain of Pusztaszer to-morrow a monument to Prince Arpad will be started. The site of the monument is where the first constitutional compact was made by Prince Arpad and the chiefs of the nation.

REVIEW ON HODYNSKY PLAIN.

The Czar at the Scene of the Terrible Coronation Calamity.

MOSCOW, June 7.—The Czar to-day reviewed 50,000 troops on the Hodynsky Plain, the scene of the great calamity, resulting in the enormous loss of life which attended the free distribution of food, &c., in connection with the coronation ceremonies. His Majesty wore the uniform of the Preobrajensky Regiment, in which he was attired when he crowned himself.

In going to the plain he rode a brown horse, alongside of an open carriage in which were the Czarina and Grand Duchess Maria Paulowna. This carriage was drawn by four cream-colored ponies. A great crowd assembled to witness the review, and their Majesties were enthusiastically greeted when they appeared.

The Czar first rode slowly around the troops and then went round them on a canter. The Czar and Czarina, accompanied by a brilliant suite and the visiting foreign Princes, then went to the Imperial pavilion, where the Czarina took a position in the top balcony. The Czar, still on horseback, stood a little in advance of his suite and witnessed the march past of the troops. The interest of his Majesty did not flag throughout the ceremony, which ended at 1:15 P. M. The weather was extremely warm.

BRITISH VICTORY IN EGYPT.

Surprised the Enemy at Firket and Completely Routed Them.

LONDON, June 7.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has received a telegram dated Akasheh, June 7, evening, from Sir Herbert Kitchener, Sidar of the Egyptian Army, saying:

"We surprised the enemy at dawn at Firket. They resisted, gallantly holding the hills and the village, but were completely defeated and their retreat cut off. We captured their camp and all their camels, horses, and provisions. Our casualties were slight. The troops behaved excellently."

A dispatch from Akasheh, the advanced post occupied by the Egyptian troops in the Soudan, states that 1,000 dervishes were killed in the fighting at and around Firket, including their commander, Emir Hammuda. The Egyptian loss was 70 killed and 82 wounded.

SOCIALIST DEFEATS A PRINCE.

De Felice-Giuffrida Elected to the Italian Chamber.

ROME, June 7.—Signor Giuseppe de Felice-Giuffrida, the well-known Socialist leader, who was recently released from prison, was to-day elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the Fourth District of Rome.

He formerly represented this district, but was unseated because of his imprisonment for his connection with the Socialist riots in Sicily in 1893 and 1894. He was sentenced for eighteen years, but was given his liberty under a decree of amnesty.

His opponent to-day was Prince Odescalchi.

RESULT IN OREGON IN DOUBT.

May Be Necessary to Have Recounts in Congressional Districts.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 7.—The result of last Monday's State election remains in doubt. The returns are not all in, and it may require an entire recount to determine the Congressional results. In the First District all the returns have been made excepting from two precincts in Coos County. Tongue, (Rep.,) has 19,328 votes; Vanderburg, (Pop.,) 19,284; Myers, (Dem.,) 7,820; Christenson, (Middle Road Pop.,) 1,156.

The Republican and Populist candidates are running so close that nothing short of an official canvass will decide the race.

In the Second District, Northrup (Independent sound-money candidate) is so far behind that he counts for nothing in the contest. The fight lies between Ellis (free silver Rep.,) and Quinn, (Pop.) In this district, with returns incomplete, Ellis comes in with 15,125 votes and Quinn follows with 14,824. The Populists feel confident the official canvass will seat their man.

Should a different showing be made, they will demand a recount of the entire district on the alleged ground of fraud.

With respect to the Supreme Court Judgeship, no reliable figures can be obtained, but the election of Bean (Rep.) by a handsome plurality is conceded.

The real complexion of the Legislature also remains in doubt, but returns so far received indicate that it stands 55 Republicans, 5 Mitchell Republicans, 16 Populists, 6 Democrats, 3 Union Bimetallists.

The official Mayoralty vote of the city stands: Pennoyer, (Fusion,) 6,853; Beebe, (Mitchell Republican,) 4,469; Cohen, (Rep.,) 3,700. These figures will not be changed materially by the official count.

SERMON TO BICYCLE RIDERS.

The Rev. John L. Campbell Preaches on Good and Evil in the Sport.

The Rev. John L. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church One Hundred and Eeleventh Street and Lexington Avenue preached last night to bicyclists. His text was' "To every thing there is a season and a time to every purpose under the heaven."

Dr. Campbell gave a history of the bicycle, and told how it had grown in popularity till to-day there are $12,000,000 worth of wheels used in the Greater New-York. As a pastime, he said, wheeling ranks high. It takes one away from the heat and noise of the city to green fields and flowers. It is a healthy sport, and tends toward temperance, because a drunken man cannot ride a wheel.

"The Church can learn several lessons from the bicycle. Any person who has ridden a wheel knows that he cannot stand still without falling. And he cannot ride along in a run without losing the balance. The Church needs to keep apace with the times. The Church that stands still will fall in these days."

The preacher warned the wheelmen in the congregation against Sunday riding. He said that the Trustees of the church would gladly make room for the bicycle of any person who could not conveniently come by foot, he did not approve of Sunday riding.

Tent Meeting in Yorkville.

Col. Patty Watkins and Staff Captain Linsey of the Volunteers were at the tent meeting held under the auspices of the Yorkville Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and six Yorkville churches in East Eighty-sixth Street yesterday. Col. Watkins preached and sang. The tent, which seats about 900, was crowded, and people surrounded the open sides, standing. A choir of forty young women from the churches represented furnished the music. The churches which are helping the movement are the First Union Presbyterian, Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Harshaw; the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Eighty-sixth Street, the Rev. Albert D. Vail; St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector; Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth Street, near Park Avenue, the Rev. Thomas F. Hughes, rector; Phillips Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, the Rev. John E. Bushnell, and the Central Park Baptist Church, 235 East Eighty-third Street, the Rev. H. M. Warren, pastor.

Bicyclers Without Lights Arrested.

The asphalt pavement surrounding the new Chiminal Court Building, at Centre, Franklin, White, and Elm Streets, affords a fine surface for bicycle riders, many of whom race there nightly. Frequently they have no lights, bells, nor whistles on their bicycles, and several persons have been knocked into the street and injured by the reckless riders, while many persons have had narrow escapes. Last night Policeman Deger, who had been told by Acting Captain Young to abate the nuisance, arrested Charles Bram, twenty-one years old, of 3 Franklin Street, and Policeman Hickey arrested Frank Majorley, sixteen years old, of 124 White Street, neither of whom carried lighted lamps on their bicycles. Both were locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station.

Merry Outing for School Girls.

The class of '96 of Grammar School No. 87 spent Saturday in Greenwich, Conn., at the home of S. M. Ga Nun, a friend of Miss H. C. Dimon, the teacher of the class. There were fifty-six in the party, of whom nine were teachers. They left this city in a special car. The party was entertained at luncheon, and many pretty devices were planned for their amusement. For their share of the entertainment the class sang to their hostess the class songs. There was dancing on the porch, and novel games for handsome prizes. At 3 o'clock the party left for South Norwalk, coming to New-York by boat from that place.

Silver Strong in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 7.—Conventions to nominate county officers and select delegates to the State Convention were held in eleven counties by the Democrats yesterday, and in every instance the free-silver men were in control, and instructed the delegates to vote for a free-silver platforms. In several places the gold standard men made a fight, but were outnumbered.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Vallat, Marseilles May 16, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. SS Seguranca, Hoffman, Tampico May 31, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:20 A. M. June 8.

COLOR LINE AT ST. LOUIS

NEGRO DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

Fears that Hotels May Refuse to Take Them in, and that Saloon Keepers May Decline to Serve Drinks to Them—Appeal to Landlords and Liquor Vendors to Treat All "Reputable" Colored Delegates as if They Were White Men.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The matter of accommodating the negro delegates to the Republican Convention at the hotels has begun to cause anxiety. There are sixty-six of these, including contestants. The Business Men's League desiring to carry out every promise made in securing the convention, felt called upon last night to issue a general circular, from which the following is taken:

We ask all public places of entertainment, hotels, boarding houses, and barrooms, at least for convention week, to accord to the reputable colored men, who will come here representing their sections and their people in the Republican Party, such treatment as any reputable and respectable person would receive.

It is not believed that a great many would want to accept the privilege, but it will be very humiliating if one of them, with their colleagues and friends, or alone, should present himself in any public place, and be refused admittance or service. It is hoped that all will endeavor to meet the situation as justice and propriety requires.

A number of enterprising local negroes have rented the old Calumet Club, on Locust and Thirteenth Streets, and fitted it up to entertain the colored delegates.

R. C. Kerens, Missouri's National Committeeman, and ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, left the city together last night for Canton, Ohio. A telegram from Major McKinley yesterday was the cause of this trip a telegram asking Mr. Kerens to come for a conference. Messrs. Kerens and Frank arrived in Canton at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They remained until 9 o'clock, when they started for home via Chicago. The brief telegram from McKinley gave no hint of the object of the conference.

Among the arrivals this evening was W. B. Gaitree of Columbus, Ohio, who will decorate the McKinley headquarters, at the Southern Hotel, and superintend the distribution of badges, lithographs, and literature.

There will be distributed in this city tomorrow 10,000 lithographs of McKinley, and a badge will be given out, being a red ribbon bearing McKinley's picture and the words "Patriotism, protection, and progress our Nation's choice."

The gavel which will be used in calling the convention to order was made from a piece of timber in the building in which Missouri's ordinance of secession was passed. The gavel is now in the hands of Lee D. Bell of Neosha, Mo. He wrote to Chairman Carter May 26 tendering him the use of the gavel on opening the convention. Mr. Carter answered promptly accepting the offer. The gavel is the handiwork of James Moore, an ex-Confederate soldier and a Republican.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Augustus Sabin Chase.

Augustus Sabin Chase of Waterbury, Conn., the most prominent manufacturer in Western Connecticut, a newspaper publisher and a banker, died in Paris yesterday of heart failure. He left Waterbury two and a half months ago for an extended European pleasure trip. His wife and two daughters were with him. His son Irving sailed last week to join the party, but he has not reached the other side.

Mr. Chase was born in Pomfret, Conn., Aug. 15, 1828, and was the only son of Capt. Seth and Eliza Hempsted Dodge Chase. He descended from Puritan stock. He was educated at Woodstock Academy, and in his youth he conducted a country school in Brooklyn, Conn.

After serving as a clerk in Killingly, he went to Waterbury in 1850 In 1852 he became cashier of the Waterbury National Bank, and in 1864 he was made President, which position he held at his death.

In addition he was President of the following corporations: Waterbury Manufacturing Company, Waterbury Watch Company, Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, Waterbury Buckle Company, Smith & Griggs Manufacturing Company, The Waterbury American, and Waterbury Printing Company.

Among other concerns with which he was identified, either as Director or stockholder, were the American Pin Company, American Nulls Company, Waterbury Brass Company, Scovill Manufacturing Company, and Waterbury Clock Company. He was one of the founders of the Waterbury Club, and an original member of the Second Congregational Church and Waterbury Hospital Corporation. He was Director in the latter at the time of his death. He was a member of the Board of Agents of the Bronson Library, Waterbury. First Treasurer of the City of Waterbury, and at his death he was treasurer of the Waterbury sinking fund, a position he held for twenty years.

He married in 1854 Martha Clark Starkweather of Chesterfield, Mass. He had three sons and three daughters.

Wyatt Eaton.

Wyatt Eaton, the artist, of this city, died in his cottage, Renfrew Park, in Middletown, near Newport, R. I., yesterday of Bright's disease. He was forty-seven years old and leaves a wife. He went to Middletown a few days ago, hoping that the climate would restore his health.

Mr. Eaton occupied a high place among American artists. He was born in Phillipsburg, Canada, May 6, 1849. He studied at the National Academy of Design, in this city, under Joseph O. Eaton, and then went to Paris, where he became a pupil of Gérôme. He studied and sketched in England and France in 1872. He has had a studio in this city at 80 Washington Square East for many years.

He was the first Secretary of the Society of American Artists, and at the exhibition of the society in 1878 he had a portrait of William Cullen Bryant that attracted a great deal of attention. Portraits and landscapes with figures were his principal works.

His best-known pictures are "Farmer's Boy," "Reverie," "Harvesters at Rest," "Boy Whittling," the Bryant portrait, and "Grandmother and Child."

Mrs. Amelia Whiting Davis.

The funeral of Mrs. Amelia Whiting Davis, who died Saturday, will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon at her late home, 24 Washington Square North. The burial will be in Newport. Mrs. Davis was the wife of John H. Davis, a broker of 10 Wall Street. She was the daughter of the late Augustus and Sarah S. Whiting, and stepmother of Lady Terence Blackwood of England. One of her sisters is Mrs. George L. Rives. Another sister is unmarried. She was a sister of Augustus Whiting, who died in 1894 in Newport.

Obituary Notes.

—David Macdonald Resch, who went from Brooklyn to Zeila, Africa, in March, 1895, as a missionary for the Young People's Foreign Missionary Association, died in that place May 23. He was a student in the Union Theological Seminary when he went away. He was in Arabia for a short time. His mother lives in Brooklyn.

—Robert Fitzgerald, a policeman attached to the Madison Street Station, died early yesterday morning in the Gouverneur Hospital. He became ill three weeks ago, and Saturday night developed pneumonia, of which he died.

—A. J. Bowne, President of the Consolidated Street Railway Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of that city, died last night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—1:35 A. M.—226 West Twenty-eighth Street; Ellen McCool; damage, $400.

—3:30 A. M.—1,975 Washington Avenue; D. R. Balston; damage, $5,200.

—4:01 A. M.—1 Oliver Street; Pasquale Thomassa; tenement; damage, none.

—5 A. M.—2,261 Second Avenue; John Burtell; cellar; damage, slight.

—6 P. M.—2,125 Third Avenue; Samuel Miltbauer; cigar store; damage, $8.

—7:20 P. M.—677 Second Avenue; John Lovelode; no damage.

—9:40 P. M.—336 East Thirty-third Street; James Murray; damage, $10.

—10 P. M.—21 University Place; Sophie Mattson; studio; damage, $50.

—10:30 P. M.—465 Western Boulevard; A. B. Hoyt; bicycle; damage, $60.

For the Princeton-Harvard Baseball Game,

at Princeton Wednesday, June 10, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a special train, leaving New-York at 1 P. M., returning immediately after the close of the game. Tickets will be sold at rate of $2 for the round trip, good only on special train.—Adv.

REINDEER USEFUL IN ALASKA.

What Is Done to Keep the Natives Supplied with Them.

From The Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Alaska, is in the city awaiting the departure of the next steamer for the north. He first went to Alaska in 1877 as Superintendent of the Presbyterian missions, and was in that office when he received his present appointment from the Government in 1885. Since 1891 Mr. Jackson has been engaged in what seems to be a novel mission for a Superintendent of Schools. He is introducing Siberian reindeer into Alaska. When he goes north he will met the revenue cutter Bear at Unalaska, and in that vessel will visit the coast of Siberia, traveling along from a point about 250 miles south of Bering Straits to a point 150 miles north, according to the condition of the ice and surf. Within the small harbors in this stretch of coast line the cutter will drop anchor, and Mr. Jackson will go prospecting for reindeer. By inquiries among the natives he finds out where there are reindeer to be purchased and then negotiates the sale. He generally selects females between the ages of one and three years, and pays on the Siberian side about $3 a head.

"I do not know whether the cutter will transport the lot this year or not," he said. "They may be pressed for time, and if so, I shall charter a whaler or trading vessel. I will have between 150 and 200. We have now about 800 reindeer in Alaska. The herd was increased by the birth of 286 last year."

"But what has this to do with the public schools and education in general?" was asked.

"Why, everything," responded the Superintendent, with a smile. "In Alaska we do not make such a point of mere mental training as we do of giving the native a means whereby he can make more money to support a higher mode of living. Our pupils are really apprentices, to whom we teach a trade. As the scholar of the Indian schools in the States is taught the care of horses and cattle, we teach the care and use of the reindeer. It would be empty cruelty to give the native an education that would make the surroundings of civilization necessary to him, without giving him the means by which to support the surroundings. When the native is civilized, it means that more money must be expended in his support. In their wild or uncivilized state they can live on very little. I do not imagine the store bill of an Indian for a year would amount to more than $10 or $12. Of course a great deal of their food is obtained by hunting and fishing. We have to teach them industries, and the breeding of reindeer is one of the great avenues of wealth in the arctic.

"The school is at Point Clarence, the first harbor on the American side of Bering Straits, and we have eighteen pupils. Each one is given two reindeer a year to keep, and after each has served five years he has ten head, or, if there have been any births, he may have fifteen or eighteen. We have seven Lapmen from Lapland who are skilled herders, to teach the eighteen young Eskimos. They also act as herders. The herd is not placed in an inclosure, but is allowed to roam at will on the broad prairie, attended by a Lap and his dog. These dogs are from Lapland, and are of a peculiar breed, resembling a collie. They are shaggy, and some have absolutely no tails. This does not worry them, however, as there are no flies in that country. No provisions are necessary for the reindeer. When turned out they find plenty of sustenance in the moss and short grasses of the plains. When a small number of the apprentices have been in the school a sufficient length of time to have come into possession of good-sized herds we tell them to club together, take themselves off, and live by themselves.

"Such a band of natives can make their living off the animals. The reindeer furnishes milk, cheese, and fish as food, and from its skin can be made clothing and shoes. Money is made from them by charges for the transportation of goods, and the owners are put to no expense in their keeping.

"The reindeer is the animal provided by nature and God for that region. The introduction of the animals was originally started by the Government as an act of humanity to aid the natives, who were in many cases starving. But it was soon found useful to mining. Mining is important in Central and Arctic Alaska, and the question of transportation has assumed very large proportions. Of the mines in the Yukon Basin none are nearer than twenty-five miles to the river. The small steamers take goods to the banks, and then the question is to convey them to the mines. What could be better for this purpose than the reindeer? The distress in the mining camps last Winter was terrible. The price of dogs, common, ordinary curs, went up to $200 each. A reindeer is as good as six dogs. In traveling between points lying a long distance apart two dog teams are required, one to pack the regular outfit and the other to pack provisions for the two teams.

"There is pasturage in Alaska for 9,000,000 head, and the stocking of those frozen plains would be a millionaire's job for the country from a commercial point of view. In Lapland and the northern part of Norway there are 400,000 head of tame reindeer. Last year 22,000 carcasses were shipped from there to Europe, together with thousands of reindeer hams and tongues, In addition, there is a cannery in Norway which puts up reindeer meat just as they do beef in this country. The introduction of reindeer is of vastly more importance to Alaska than the preservation of the seals, and yet the Government spends thousands of dollars each year in maintaining a fleet to keep off poaching sealers and only allows $7,500 a year for the introduction and support of the reindeer and the school at Point Clarencve.

"There are now about thirty schools in Alaska. Juneau and Sitka have two each, one for white, and one for the natives. There are schools also at Fort Wrangel, Douglas Island, Unalaska, and various other points. A new school will be established at Circle City this year, right under the arctic zone. The miners had a meeting there last Winter, and raised $1,100 to build a schoolhouse, and then applied to the Government for a teacher. Two entertainments were given, one by the white women, and the other by the native women, to raise funds. Every white woman in the town was elected a School Trustee. I have selected a young lady from Indiana to go as teacher. She is a sister of the present Superintendent of the State Normal Schools. I suppose our young lady teachers will get married as fast as we can send them up there, and there will be a new teacher each year."

Eloise O'Shea Dies in the Tombs.

There was a death in the Tombs Prison yesterday, but not of a prisoner. Miss Eloise O'Shea, the youngest daughter of Deputy Warden O'Shea, died at 4:30 A. M. in the Deputy Warden's apartments of consumption. Miss O'Shea was twenty-three years old and had been sick more than a year. She had lived in the Tombs with her parents since her father was appointed, Feb. 1.

The funeral services will be held in the Tombs to-morrow.

Three More "Boy Burglars."

Three boys, James Keegan, nine years old, of 862 Tenth Avenue; John Kufzel, the same age, of 240 West Sixtieth Street, and Edward Riordon, eleven, of 240 West Sixtieth Street, were caught in William Allen's news store, at 142 Columbus Avenue, last night. They were helping themselves to such things as they deemed of value. They gained entrance by breaking a panel in the door. They were sent to the Gerry Society's rooms.

Chinese Gamblers Arrested.

Policemen from the Elizabeth Street Station got into the room of Chun Shuek, on the first floor of 18 Mott Street, late last night and found a complete outfit of a lottery, Fun Soon, an employe of Shuek, and the proprietor himself. Policy slips, drawings, and $57 in money were taken to the station house, where the two Chinamen were locked up.

COMING EVENTS.

—Meeting of Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge this afternoon at the office, Washington and High Streets, Brooklyn.

—Kings County Democrats to elect delegates to the State Convention in twenty-one Assembly districts to-night.

—The Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, open to-day; parents and others invited to inspect the work of the pupils.

—Housewarming of James G. Blaine Club, 213 East Broadway, this evening.

—Commencement exercises at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, this evening.

—Meeting of North Side Board of Trade, 278 Alexander Avenue, to-night.

—Class Day at Library Hall of Columbia College this afternoon.

—Meeting of real estate men at the Waldorf this evening.

—Brooklyn Board of Aldermen meeting today.

POLITICAL CHANGE IN THE SOUTH.

It Can No Longer Be Counted as a Solid Factor.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

To the most superficial observer it is apparent that a great change has taken place in the political conditions at the South. To one who looks below the troubled surface of the times to find the full current that marks the sweep of events the change becomes a revolution.

The old order has not changed. It could not change. It has passed. The South of to-day is not the South of 1859, nor of 1876, nor of yesterday. A new era has begun; an era in which political parties are broken and scattered, in which a great section of the Union long solidified in political bonds is dismembered, and in which party allegiance and even party traditions have lost their power.

This resolution has been so quiet in its progress that many politicians who see only such signs of the times as cannot be overlooked, even by the wayfaring man, still believe in the potency of the old party cries and lures. They do not realize that the people, tired of the endless contentions of the past, are looking for new issues, and will fight under strange banners in the coming political struggle. And yet the signs of change have been numerous and clear to all who cared to observe them.

To appreciate fully the tremendous change that has taken place, one must bear in mind the old South, as it will always live in history. The Southern people had been reared under the teaching of a sort of political hierarchy, where certain families held an almost inalienable right to office, and to preserve and hand down the traditions received from Calhoun and Jackson. There was but one political faith, and these were its priests. To belong to any other party, or to incur the suspicion of believing in the honesty of any other party, was to become a political and social outcast. All this was well known even to the straitest sect of Democrats, but it seemed inconceivable that it could ever be otherwise. Yet all this has passed away, unobserved, too, by many political leaders who think that the old faith and its idols are still powerful.

The first fetich to go was the military politician. He had proved a hero, and claimed his victories of peace. In many cases he was able. In nearly all cases he was eloquent. A Southern warrior possesses as great a gift of language as an Indian chief, or an Athenian of the days of Pericles. This gift of words, joined to the glamour of his brilliant fighting, was resistless. He was elected and re-elected to represent his people until political office was scarcely more than a pension for military services. But the majority of these chieftains were soon found to have little beyond their war records, and the South began to feel that it could not afford to elect men who represented nothing more than a sentiment that was no longer the fashion.

The eloquence of such men as Gordon, Butler, and Hampton, even when strengthened by their splendid military renown, could no longer sway the masses. In South Carolina and Georgia, as elsewhere in the South, these leaders have fallen before the uprising of the people, who wish to forget the disasters of war. It will not be contended that they have been replaced by better or abler men. The reverse, unfortunately, is true. But the fact remains that the heroes of 1860-63 are being rapidly retired from political leadership, and the destinies of what is romantically called the "new South" are controlled by men whom the revolution has tossed to its surface.

The overthrow of political militarism was followed by, as it was largely due to, an upheaval from the lowest deeps of the whirlpool of politics. Men who had never taken an interest in public affairs found themselves potent factors in the new order, and men who knew nothing of public affairs found themselves suddenly called upon to administer them.

This uprising began in the Alliance movement, which has culminated in Populism. Its one good result may be mentioned first. Although it was not the object of the revolution, yet it gave opportunity for securing the ballot to the negroes and "poor whites," who had been practically disfranchised for years. The negroes had been disfranchised by registration laws and by delinquent poll taxes—a thing never overlooked when the voter is apt to cast a ballot against the party of the managers. The "poor whites" had been barred from free political action because they had no organization, and simply voted according to decrees issued by Democratic Executive Committees, themselves too often dominated by a single boss. The Alliance first, and afterward Populism, gave opportunity to both classes to secure protection and the ballot through affiliation with the new political party. They gladly and rapidly availed themselves of this opportunity, and so reinforced the thin ranks of Populism that it became at once a power to be reckoned with at the polls.

It is interesting to record that this development of the Alliance and Populism into a strong political faction was made possible by the Democrats themselves. As the "Grange," the forerunner of the Alliance, had been controlled by the politicians, it was thought an attempt to control the unsophisticated farmers of the new organization would prove equally successful. The politicians and a number of newspapers began, therefore, an ill-judged and fatal effort to keep the Alliance from going into organized politics, and to hold its members unflinchingly to the faith styled "of the fathers."

There was from the first a very natural inclination upon the part of Alliance men to seek redress for supposed grievances in the only way open to peaceable American citizens—the use of the ballot. The only way to make the ballot effective was through party organization. But this prospect was not pleasing to the politicians of the old party. As is usual in the beginning of all orders, there were many unscrupulous leaders in the Alliance who were willing to sacrifice the organization to promote their selfish ends. These were easy to control, but it might have been foreseen that as soon as the members understood the great power they held in their hands they would revolt from their false leaders and go to the polls as an organized body to secure their objects.

The encouragement given to them by the Democrats had enabled the order to grow to tremendous proportions throughout the South. The only thing it needed was organization as a party. The Democrats in their supreme folly had taken up the Alliance leaders and put them in Congress and in Gubernatorial chairs—to keep the multitude out of politics by throwing a few political sops to its chiefs. The attempt failed, and the Alliance plunged into Populism.

The ingratitude of man under these circumstances is well known. These Alliance leaders who had been elected to office solely because they were Alliance men, and who would have died in obscurity on their farms but for the Alliance, were suddenly terror-stricken. They began to fear that Populism was not strong enough to keep them in the offices. On the other hand, Democracy might reward them for turning their backs on their friends. They hesitated, consulted with Populists and Democrats, and at last flung themselves into the cheap-money wing of the Democracy with loud denunciations of the "Alliance in politics."

The defection of the alliance and the organization of the Populist Party was a severe blow to Democracy, and marks the first stage in the progress of the revolution. Into the new party had gone first the renter and tenant class among the farmers, and these were soon followed by the larger farmers, whose lands are incumbered by heavy mortgages. The lower classes, the debtor classes, and the illiterate and poor everywhere, were lured into the party by the promise of cheap money, with which debts could be easily paid, mortgages lifted, and an era of abundant money and prosperity ushered in. The county politicians were the next to go into the opposing camp, not because of conviction, but because of expediency. Their political existence and hope of office depended entirely upon these revolting classes, whom it was much easier to follow than to lead or subdue.

These rapid and sweeping victories of Populism threw the Democrats of the South into panic. They saw that the old slogan of tariff reform had no longer any conjuring power with the masses, and that the people would no longer keep in one party merely to perpetuate the political fiction of the solid South, while their own wishes and grievances were left unnoticed and unredressed. The shiftier politicians began to consider the reason for this revolt. It was easy to discover, and had, indeed, been patent to observant men for some time. It was the promise of cheap money. Why, then, should not the Democracy promise cheap money? It could promise money at the ratio of 50 cents to the dollar just as well as Populism could. And then, with tariff reform omitted from the Democratic programme, and a stand made for cheap money, there would not be enough difference between Southern Democracy and Populism to be detected by an expert on political creeds. With such compromising concessions it was hoped that the remainder of the Democratic hosts might be held under the old flag.

When the flag represented nothing more than surrender, however, no one could be found to uphold it. There was no hope of winning back the erring, because Democracy could promise no more than Populism, and to those who yet remained in the fold there seemed but little use in staying in a party organization that had abandoned all that the party had formerly stood for. The men who had preserved their convictions and power of choice withdrew from party control altogether, and are now prepared to act independently and in accordance with their best judgment and the necessities of the hour. Those who are weary of unchartered fredom and feel "the weight of too much liberty" have bowed themselves under the yoke of Populism.

There remained still another course, to retain the badge of Democracy and yet fight for the cause of Populism and despair. This is the familiar recourse of revolters, who hope to face it out that the rest of the world has turned from the true path, and who hope, also, to carry into their audacious enterprise the prestige of the old name.

Such has been, in brief, the history of the decadence of the Democracy in the South. It will be found true when applied to individual States—to South Carolina, to Georgia, to Louisiana, to Kentucky, which has just cast off the last vestige of Democracy, repudiated the best achievements of the party, and given over the control of the Government to Republicanism, or Populism, or worse, and to all other Southern States that have taken action upon the main issue in the present campaign.

It will be seen, therefore, that the solid South, which elected the only Democratic President in thirty years, which kept up a working, at least an obstructive, minority of Democrats in a dozen Congresses, and which for two generations has been the bulwark of the National party, has dissolved, and left nothing but a rack behind. This solid South was a picturesque spectacle, and one that must, in future times, challenge the admiration of the world. Here was a group of States at bay. They had been given over to the spoil of "bummers" and "carpet-baggers." In South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Mississippi, and Louisiana the most debased men had usurped power through control of the negroes, who were then drunk with their first taste of liberty. To dethrone these men the South became a political unit. After their rule had been overturned and they had been expelled, the South remained solid, because it was found to be a great power in politics.

It was a fine boast that any Democratic candidate for the Presidency could count upon sixteen Southern States, just as Caesar could rely upon his Tenth Legion, Napoleon on his Old Guard, or Cyrus on his Immortals. The necessity passed, but the phalanx of States remained. It had not only ceased to be useful, but had become a source of danger. Its existence tended to crush out independent thought in politics, and the scurviest trickster who could secure a nomination to office was sure to be elected. The best sentiment of the State or section might be outraged, but the party must maintain its unbroken front. And so the South remained solid and secure, at least from evils that might have proved worse. As an example of stubborn Spartan courage, it would be difficult to find a parallel, and the dissolution has removed an interesting factor from the problem of practical politics.

Mr. Cleveland and the present Congress were elected at the time of gravest peril to the Democratic Party. Populism was making inroads upon its territory in the West, and, more especially, in the South. Thousands of men, impatient for a definite programme that would restore the prestige of the party, waited for the session of Congress and for the outlining of Mr. Cleveland's policy. Thousands of others were wavering in their allegiance and ready to renounce Democracy if it should prove unworthy of the Nation's confidence that had enabled it to win its recent victory.

The party stood face to face with its destiny. It must not only act, it must do what the Nation demanded of it, or it must perish. Its duty seemed clear; its policy seemed even clearer. The victory had been won for the second time on the issue of tariff reform. Coupled with the demand for lower import duties was the demand for a repeal of the Sherman law, held to be largely responsible for the financial uncertainty then prevailing throughout the country. A shrew

ENGLISH YACHTING GOSSIP

GERMAN EMPEROR'S YACHT METEOR VERY FAST.

Her Boom and Bowsprit Longer than the Valkyrie's, and Her Spread of Canvas Much Larger than the Dunraven Boat's—Saint, the New Twenty-Rater, a Better Boat than Howard Gould's Niagara, Judging from Her First Races.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, May 30.—"The German Emperor's Cutter Meteor Abandoned in the English Channel" was the sensational heading of a newspaper telegram explaining that a breeze of head wind had struck the Meteor off the Start Light and forced the tug which was towing her to abandon her. Of course, even under her short canvas, the Meteor with a breeze of wind was quite fast enough to tow the tug, and abandoned it to continue her passage to Cowes. But the press correspondent could not foresee the early arrival of the Meteor at Cowes without the abandoned tug. Meteor's new canvas was put aboard at Cowes, but of course it will only be hanging on her till it is stretched into shape. This cannot be accomplished in the two days' racing at Harwich, and the speed of the cutter cannot be guessed until her suit of sails are sitting. This means her form cannot be known before the Clyde regattas, first fortnight in July, if the Channel match from the Nore, mouth of Thames to Dover, which follows Harwich regatta, should be favored with a good breeze of southerly wind and the steep sea a breeze kicks up in the shallow water there.

The South Sand Head Light, or as the English sailors call it "the Sousand headlight," at the southern tail of the Goodwin Sands, is where the Channel sea is met, and it is a puzzle even to big cutters. In it the beamy Valkyrie III. would jump famously, but the Meteor, with her Defender bow and beam, will go through it easier.

The Harwich regatta is not likely to bring out anything better than guesses at speed. The matches start from and arrive in the harbor, and the entrance to the harbor is like the letter Z, and about the breadth of Broadway. In 1880 the Vanduara raced in the Channel match from Harwich to the Thames, and with a strong breeze astern Capt. Mackie ordered the spinnaker to be set. To every one's surprise the spinnaker boom got lifted alongside the mast, with the spinnaker blown out like a tremendous parachute level with the topmast head. Of course, it had to be hauled down, but a big topsail was still too much canvas, for with a mild jibe at the Cork Light the cutter sprung her mainsail boom and was disabled. The course at Harwich is round the Shipwash Bank, where the tides give the race away to the yacht with the best pilot.

The Clyde season is fairly started, and yesterday the Royal Clyde Yacht Club started its matches from Hunter's Pier, Holy Loch, for the favorite anchorage of Black Farlane in the Kyles of Bute. The wind at northwest was variable and shifty. Carina, forty-rater, designed by Watson two years ago, had no difficulty in leading the squadron, and was followed by the forty-rater Irene, built last season since by Henderson Brothers, at Glasgow, and designed by Watson for Prince Henry of Germany, who recently sold her to Mr. Fleming of Glasgow.

The Channel fleet's visit to the Clyde rather spoiled the interest in the opening of the Clyde yachting season, which event the Admiralty had evidently overlooked in fixing on Greenock as a destination for the fleet. Since six of the warships—the Majestic, the Magnificent, the Empress of India, the Republic, the Resolution, and the Royal Sovereign—are over 14,000 tons, the interest in one-raters rather suffered by comparison. On Saturday afternoon, the beautiful weather, the Emperor of Germany's new cutter, the Meteor, went down the Clyde leading the Channel fleet, and, notwithstanding her taunt spars and her topmast "on end," she did not look very imperial with the Majestic astern of her. The Meteor has been laying in Gourock Bay for some days, but did not bend her new canvas. It was shipped and the cabin made use of as a sail locker, keeping the canvas clean and dry for the Thames.

The new sails will be bent when the cutter reaches the Thames. The Meteor left the Clyde with the old mainsail of a sixty-tonner, bent for a storm trysail, and it looked small enough. Of course the steel racing boom was lashed down on the crutch, showing some twenty-five feet outside the taffrail, and with a bowsprit some feet longer than Valkyrie's she will show a wonderful spread of lower canvas from the boom end to the bowsprit end. With a smart breeze the sixty-tonner's mainsail was not putting her off her even keel, showing what an extra weight her lead keel carries. White is becoming the fashion for topsides here, but the Meteor is painted black. An endeavor is being made to suppress Lord Lonsdale's statement that the Meteor is intended for a cup challenger if she should prove fast enough, but no one believes that Lord Lonsdale would, on a public occasion, make a rash statement without having some information to prompt him. Of course the Emperor does not wish it to be known that his fist hand designs what left right hand is about, all the same, it is believed Lord Lonsdale had good reasons for his statement:

Britannia and Satanita have got their new canvas, and are on better terms with the Ailsa. In the New Thames Yacht Club match on the 21st Satanita with her new canvas, got a breeze to fit her. It was what we call "a soldier's wind," that is a beam wind, which reaches a yacht to the turning point of her course, and reaches her back again. From the lower slope below Gravesend the course was a twenty-five-mile reach down the Thames to the Mouse Lightship, and a twenty-five-mile reach back. This fitted the Satanita exactly, and at her best and only point of sailing the Southampton champion gratified Southampton by beating both Britannia and Ailsa, and getting first prize. But Satanita's speed was likewise helped by a quantity of her ballast being put ashore. The consequence was that she went over on her broadside whenever a stronger gust came away. Of course, with sheets flat in this trim the cutter will be nowhere.

In the match of the Royal Thames Club on the 22d Britannia's new canvas made a new cutter of her, and, with the homeward half of the course turning to windward in a soft breeze, she dropped Satanita fast enough, as well as Ailsa, and won. The win was a great occasion for the loyal worshippers of Gravesend, who crowded the shores and the "shrimpers" to cheer the Prince of Wales, who was on board Britannia during the race, and the demonstration has been paraded as a proof of English loyalty. Since the Prince prefers the grand stand at a horse race to Britannia's deck when the cutter wins in the Clyde, Scottish loyalty has not the same chance "of cheering to the echo" in the hills. However, we have Mr. Chamberlain's word for it that the royal family spend their busy lives in entertaining and delighting the people. The Prince of Wales was smart enough to enjoy his triumph in the Thames before the German Emperor's Meteor arrived. Mr. G. L. Watson and Mr. Richard Allan of the Allan Line were aboard the Meteor when she left the Clyde.

Fife's forty-rater Isolde continues her career of victory in the Thames, and is too fast for Watson's Caress, even with the "improvements" she has had. Lightening her lead keel, shortening her lower mast, and lengthening her topmast have apparently made no change in the cutter.

Fife's new twenty-rater, the Saint, has had her maiden race and maiden win in the Thames. This lesser Isolde is a keel cutter and means to give the finners a bad time of it, Herreshoff's famous Niagara included. To all appearance, the Saint, even in a fair breeze, can reach the Niagara and head her, and on the wind can hold her own with the Yankee. The new twenty-rater, Penitent, designed by Alfred Payne and built by Summers & Payne of Southampton for ex-Challenger C. D. Rose, also a keel cutter, is evidently a good boat, but in the meantime is not level with Niagara and Saint. But she seems quite good enough to harass either and keep their crews very wide awake. Fife's flyer of two seasons since, Luna, is not in it with Niagara, Saint, and Penitent, and Mr. Goelet's new Sampson has given no indication of her ability to take "a place." Lord Dunraven's finner, Audley, may be looked on as out of it, and it begins to look very certain that Herreshoff's fin and bulb will be abandoned here for boats built with a keel. Of course the verdict even in the Clyde is that in strong winds and bad weather the Niagara will have it all her own way, and, with Capt. Barr aboard, there is little doubt the verdict is correct.

The racing of the smaller classes in the Solent has fairly started, but it is too early to see if the new-rule boats or the old ones are to be the best.

THE ENQUIRER LAUNCHED.

W. J. Conners's Steam Yacht One of the Handsomest on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—The handsomest steam yacht on the lakes, The Enquirer, the property of William J. Conners, publisher and proprietor of The Enquirer, from which the vessel takes her name, was successfully launched late this afternoon from the yard of the Union Dry Dock Company.

The Enquirer, when fully completed, which will be in about two weeks, will be one of the finest craft of her sort afloat. The total cost will be in the neighborhood of $75,000. Her hull is of steel, and the decks of white pine, while the cabin will be finished in bird's-eye maple. The deck trimmings will be of brass. The Enquirer, if she develops the speed expected, cannot inappropriately be termed the "white flier," as her hull will be painted white from stem to stern. Her dimensions are: Length, 144 feet; water line measurement, 123 feet; beam, 17½ feet, and depth, 10.6 feet. The engine is a triple expansion one, with cylinders 10½, 17, and 28 by 16. The electrical apparatus is of the very latest pattern. The dynamos are automatic, and 1 light up to 400 may be lighted or extinguished at will.

The searchlight is of 7,500 candlepower, and the rigging will be dressed with 200 colored globes of electric light. The yacht is of 140 tons burden. She will be commanded by Capt. Samuel Golden, who has sailed the lakes for a score of years.

The first trip of the new yacht will be made about the time of the Democratic National Convention, when Mr. Conners will take a large party of his friends to the metropolis of the West.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 7.—Passed West.—Steam yachts The Senator, W. H. Crane; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Linta, Walter Luttgen; Toinette, R. D. Evans; Huntress, F. A. Fowler; Viking, H. A. Hutchins; Mindora, Charles H. Merrill; Egret, Charles Lovejoy; Countess, G. H. Stover; Trophy, E. H. Bennett, and Nettie; schooner yacht Avalon, Francis L. Leland, and cutter yacht Mopsa, J. W. Harrison.

Passed East.—Steam yachts Eleanor, William A. Slater; Nooya, E. N. Dickerson; Reva, George L. Reynolds, and Cosette, C. A. Tatum; schooner yachts Shamrock, Willard P. Ward, and Agnes, J. Norton Winslow. Schooner yacht Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw, arrived here this afternoon from Larchmont; sloop yacht Arrow, Edwin Oliver, from New-York, came to anchor.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7.—Steam yacht Sapphire, Eugene Higgins, arrived, and sailed westward to-day. Steam yacht Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown, arrived, and was put in commission. Other yachts in port to-night are steamer Formosa, W. H. Fabyn, and Seaconnet, Frederic Sheldon, and sloops Minerva, Joseph F. Fletcher, and Yvette, Joseph Hopkins.

A NEW RIDER, BUT SPEEDY.

George Was a Surprise in the Kings County' Road Race.

The five-mile handicap road race of the Kings County Wheelmen on Saturday was very successful for two reasons. It introduced to the public a tall young man who has got speed to burn, and gave Charlie Earl an opportunity to crack a chunk of seconds off the State record for the distance. The race was held on the famous Merrick Road, near Valley Stream, L. I., and began about 4 o'clock.

Edward C. George, the winner, never competed in a race before. He is tall and slim, and has only been a member of the club for two weeks. He gained on all his rivals and probably would have given the scratch men the hardest kind of a tussle. Erastus Palmer, who finished second, is a school teacher.

Earl's ride was a capital piece of work, and it easily stamped him the peer of all his clubmates. He and Otto Roehr were the only men on the mark of honor. They hung together until near the finish, when Earl drew away in a spurt. His time for the distance was 11:52, which reduces the record, his own and made last year, by 50 seconds. The summary of the contest is as follows:

Finish.	Name.	Handicap.	Time.
1.	Edward C. George	1:45	12:08
2.	E. Palmer	2:45	13:20
3.	F. W. Chase	2:00	13:06
4.	C. B. Paul	2:00	13:13
5.	H. P. Burt	1:45	12:56 1-5
6.	D. C. Sexton	4:30	16:00
7.	C. C. Haines	2:15	13:50
8.	C. W. Young	1:30	13:13
9.	B. F. Green	2:00	13:43 1-5
10.	J. N. Harned	1:40	13:32
11.	C. Earl	scratch	11:52
12.	W. H. Ross	0:30	12:31
13.	O. G. Relyea	0:30	12:32
14.	Otto Roehr	scratch	12:02 1-5
15.	David Morehouse	1:00	13:15
16.	Clinton Stevens	1:30	13:53
17.	W. E. Miller	4:30	16:54
18.	Tony Hart	4:30	16:59
19.	F. W. Sheldon	2:45	15:20
20.	C. A. Cooper	2:30	15:05

Officials—Starter G. O. Needham. Timers—G. A. Needham, W. C. Nellis, and S. J. Graham. Judges—Percy Steves, H. K. Pretz, Dr. Martin, H. C. Needham, and A. C. Martin.

There was less than five men rode inside of the previous record. Gold and silver medals were the prizes.

CYCLE CARNIVAL PLANS.

Kilpatrick, the One-Legged Rider, to Coast Down a Flight of Stairs.

There will be a matinée of the cycle carnival at Madison Square Garden this afternoon, and also one each day throughout the week. The afternoon performance will differ only slightly from the evening show, the latter having all the big features, some of which it would be impossible to give during the daytime.

The sham battle between a band of Indians and scouts will be given to-night for the first time, as well as the sensational step act by Charles Kilpatrick, the premier one-legged trick rider. This act consists of a ride by Mr. Kilpatrick down a flight of steps 40 feet in height and 125 feet in length. It will be a repetition of his sensational ride down the Capitol steps at Washington a few years ago.

The May pole ride will also be given for the first time to-night, and in this some of the most graceful lady riders of Brooklyn and this city will take part. Col. Hartmann, the renowned swordsman, will also appear in a sabre drill. Should any aspirant to championship honors desire to meet the Colonel in either a sabre or a broadsword contest, he will arrange the details for any evening during the carnival.

The extraordinary enthusiasm created on Saturday evening over the racing indicates that this feature will be immensely popular. To-night the final of the one-mile handicap will be run. The young cracks eligible to start in this are W. A. Barbau, (20 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, (30 yards;) W. A. Whelpley, (60 yards;) W. H. Owen, (10 yards;) F. M. Holohan, (100 yards;) F. F. Goodman, (scratch,) and H. Y. Bedell, (50 yards.) To-morrow night will be started the trial heats in the two-mile handicap. Some sensational riding is expected in these heats.

The crowning feature of the racing will be the one-mile indoor championship event on next Saturday evening. The title of champion, as well as a very handsome gold medal, will reward the winner.

The Wednesday matinée will be made especially interesting and attractive to children, special features having been arranged for their entertainment.

The Atalanta's Race Meet.

Track racing has never had a very strong hold on the Newark public, principally for the reason that but few meets have been held in that city. The Atalanta Wheelmen, however, are making every effort to give the Newark people a meet that will be up-to-date in every particular on Saturday, the 20th inst., and have every promise of receiving generous support. The half-mile track at Waverly Park will be the scene of the meet, midway between Newark and Elizabeth, in direct communication with both cities by trolley. It will be rolled and scraped until it is as hard as a floor. Numerous riders are already training on the track, and, from the general demand for entry blanks, it is safe to say that the list of entries will be large. Six amateur and two professional races are on the card. In addition, arrangements are being made for the appearance of a quintuplet team for exhibition and racing purposes. A "quad" team will pace several local riders for the track record. The prizes offered amount to $500 in value. The entries close on next Friday with Charles H. Budd, Box 65, Newark, N. J.

Scorchers Will Be Suppressed.

There has been a cry that the number of fatalities that have befallen wheelmen has been largely on the increase. Pessimists who look upon the sport with no kindly eyes do not appreciate that every day sees hundreds of recruits added to the ranks. Men, women, and children of all sizes, ages, and nationalities have taken to the wheel in a way that has steadily augmented the membership of the big order. Accidents must necessarily be on the increase. There is no way to prevent them, for accidents will happen among those who follow any kind of pastime. It is natural. Scorchers are the most dreaded of all evils which terrify the wheeling element. But decided steps have been taken to abate the nuisance, and the consequence will be that shortly the bow-backed fiends will be run to earth and suppressed entirely.

Rain Discourages the Cyclists.

Had the weather been propitious all day yesterday the cyclists of the metropolis would have made it a red-letter Sunday. Numerous club runs were scheduled, but only a few braved the rain in anticipation of the sunny skies which came later. On the asphalted streets there was no vestige of the rainfall early in the afternoon, and thousands of riders skimmed along merrily. The Boulevard was the most frequented place of all patronised by the pedalers.

Runs for the Riversides.

The Road Committee of the Riverside Wheelmen has issued the following card of runs:

Saturday, June 13—To Philadelphia. Meet at foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 P. M.; arrive in Philadelphia at 6 P. M.

Sunday, June 14—To Philadelphia. Meet at same place at 8:30 A. M.; arrive in Philadelphia at 12 M.

Sunday, June 21—To Asbury Park, via boat Little Silver, from foot of West Fourteenth Street, at 8:30 A. M.

Sunday, June 28—To Rockaway Beach, Starting from foot of East Twenty-third Street (Ferry) at 8:30 A. M.

Red Bank Wheelmen's Meet.

RED BANK, N. J., June 7.—The Red Bank Wheelmen held an important meeting on Friday night. The club is making arrangements for a race meet at Stoutwood Park on July 4, and there was a large attendance of members at the meeting. The races, for which a sanction has been asked, will consist of a one-mile open event, two-mile open, one mile for novices, one-mile handicap, two-mile handicap, one mile Monmouth County championship, and a race for boys. Prizes are to be awarded in each event.

A Road Race for the Fourth.

An effort will be made on July 4 to duplicate the success of the Irvington-Millburn road race, when on the Valley Stream course the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will conduct a twenty-five-mile handicap. It is intended to make this an annual affair, and no effort will be spared to make it the equal in point of merit of any road race of the year. The entry blanks for the race are just out, and will be placed in every cycling establishment and club in Greater New-York before this evening. A long list of prizes is promised. The delegates to the councils of the Associated Clubs will have a meeting at Brown's, on the Ocean Boulevard, Wednesday evening. The details of arrangements will be discussed.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The tenth annual tournament of the South End Wheelmen of Philadelphia will be held at the Tioga track on the 20th inst. The card will comprise four events for amateurs and three for professionals. The prizes in each race will be up to the limit allowed by the L. A. W. rules. Entries close next Saturday with C. A. Dimon, 1,701 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.

—A meeting of the Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be held this week to consider the protest of Charles Hadfield. The latter finished first in the Irvington-Millburn road race, but was disqualified "for accepting illegal pace."

—The century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey will take place on the 20th inst. The cyclists, according to schedule, are expected to reach Red Bank at 5 o'clock, and will be entertained at the Town Hall by the local wheelmen.

—James C. Foley, a Brooklyn cyclist, living at 112 St. James Place, was run into near Parkville on Saturday by an unknown rider and thrown violently. He received a fracture of the skull and a broken collar bone.

—"Johnnie" Johnson writes to a friend in this city that he will be back here early in September, and that Michael, the young wonder, will come with him.

—Frank P. Stryker and James B. Weaver have been elected delegates to the Associated Cycling Clubs' meetings by the Red Bank Wheelmen.

—A new race for tandem teams will probably be held late in the season under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

—Copenhagen will be the scene of the international cycling championships this year. They will be run in August.

EVERY DAY RACING THIS WEEK.

Stakes That Are to be Decided at Brooklyn This Week.

There will be daily racing from now on to the close of the meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, two weeks hence. This is necessitated by the large number of stakes that have been closed, and which will be run off at the rate of from one to three a day until the meeting ends. This afternoon there is the May Stakes for three-year-olds and the Amazon Stakes for two-year-old fillies, the entries for which are given below.

Tuesday will bring a couple of good races in the Hudson, for two-year-olds, in which San Mateo, probably with a competent jockey up, will be a starter, and the Carleton, for three-year-olds, in which an effort will be made to get Handspring to the post. Hastings is not engaged, but there are enough of a fair class to make a good race, unless Handspring should turn up all right and make the thing a one-sided affair.

On Wednesday there will be the Seagate Stakes for the high-class selling platers, at a mile, and the Gazelle Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, at a mile and an eighth. There is not much of a list eligible for it, and it will probably prove a very commonplace affair.

The Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds, a selling sprint of a half mile, and the Parkway Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, are the two fixtures for Thursday, and the Clover Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, will be Friday's fixture.

Saturday will bring about a couple of grand races, as the Great American Stakes, for two-year-olds, worth $12,500, at five furlongs, and the Boulevard Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile, are on for decision. Don de Oro is in the former, and he will not have to take up any penalty for previous winnings. He will certainly go, and among those he will have to meet are Sandio, George Bebee, San Fernando, Big Hagard, Eakins—the best of David Gideon's string—Dr. Sheppard, Dr. MacBride, and Eidolon. In the Boulevard, Handspring, Requital, One I Love, Ben Brush, Abuse, Right Royal, and Margrave are among those that may be starters.

The entries for the races this afternoon are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tinge, 134 pounds; Glenmoyne, 131; Domingo, 130; Zanone, 122; Agitator, 122; Tremargo, 114; Alakuma, 110.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Patrician, 116 pounds; Lehman, 116; Captain T., 106; Copyright, 106; Buckrene, 106; Sue Kittie, 97; Chapultepec, 84.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. The May Stakes. Refugee, 110 pounds; Barytone II., 105; Fogum, 105; Right Royal, 97; Emotional, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Amazon Stakes for two-year olds. One-half mile. Successful, 120 pounds; Golden Dream, 120; Casseopfa, 120; Leonore, 115; Winged Foot, 115; Lady Louise, 115; Comkermony, 115; Loyaletta, 115; Emeskay, 115; Emily Henderson, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Samovar, 112 pounds; Passover, 112; Wandering Willie, 112; Stanchion, 112; Dee Gee, 112; Doomful, 112; Full Speed, 112; Mattie Stanhope, 109; Euphemia L., 109; Trayant, 109; Grey Bird, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half over hurdles. Red Cloud, 164 pounds; Rose Howard, 148; The Duffer, 146; Wheeler, 146; St. Luke, 146; Annie Bishop, 144; Flushing, 143; Tom Moore, 126; Watchman, 136; Scud, 133; Thackeray, 133.

Coney Island Jockey Club Stakes.

The Coney Island Jockey Club will begin its Spring meeting Tuesday, June 23. The racing days and stake events will be:

Tuesday, June 23—Double Event, for two-year-olds; $5,000. Suburban, for three-year-olds and upward; $7,500.

Wednesday, June 24—Daisy Stakes, for two-year-olds; $1,500. Swift Stakes, for three-year-olds; $2,000.

Thursday, June 25—Grass Inaugural Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,500.

Saturday, June 27—Zephyr Stakes, for two-year-olds; $2,000. Coney Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,500.

Tuesday, June 30—Spring Stakes, for two-year-olds; $2,000. Tidal Stakes, for three-year-olds; $6,500.

Wednesday, July 1—Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds; $2,000.

Thursday, July 2—June Stakes, for two-year-olds; $2,000. Spindrift Stakes, for three-year-olds; $2,000.

Saturday, July 4—Great Trial Stakes, for two-year-olds; $20,000. Sheepshead Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $1,500.

Tuesday, July 7—Pansy Stakes, for two-year-olds; $1,500.

Wednesday, July 8—Foam Stakes, for three-year-olds; $2,000.

Thursday, July 9—Vernal Stakes, for two-year-olds; $2,000. Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $2,000.

Saturday, July 11—Double Event, for two-year-olds and upward; $5,000. Realization Stakes, for three-year-olds; $25,000.

Jealous of American Trainers.

BERLIN, June 7.—The series of trotting races on the Berlin West End course has ended in discord, which was wholly due to the jealousy of the Berlin horsemen of the American trainers and their horses. Through the intrigues of a German trainer named Treuherz, the American driver, Tappan, was ruled off the course for a year, it being alleged that he pulled his horse. The injustice of this action on the part of the managers of the course was so flagrant that several Berlin newspapers have taken up Tappan's case, and violently denounce the racing authorities for the manner in which he has been treated.

The Boxing Championships.

Frank W. Sanger has promised the Boxing and Wrestling Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union that he will have everything in readiness for the coming amateur boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union that will be held in Madison Square Garden on June 15 and 17. It is the intention to have two stages, one for boxing and one for wrestling, for it is apparent from the way the entries are coming in that this will be the largest entry ever received by the governing body. A wise move has been made by the committee in deciding upon a popular price of admission. The general admission will be 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; boxes, $2 per seat, or $12 per box. Reserved seats and boxes can be procured by applying in advance to Frank W. Sanger, at the Garden, or A. G. Spalding & Brothers, 126 to 130 Nassau Street, New-York.

The events are as follows: Boxing—Bantam, 105 pounds or under; feather, 115 pounds or under; light, 125 pounds or under; special welter, 145 pounds or under; middle, 158 pounds or under; heavy, over 158 pounds. Wrestling—Bantam, 105 pounds or under; feather, 115 pounds or under; special, 125 pounds or under; light, 135 pounds or under; middle, 158 pounds or under.

Entries will close June 8 with J. W. Kelly, Jr., care of James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York City.

Paris Grand Steeplechase.

PARIS, June 7.—The Anteuil Summer meeting, under the auspices of the Société des Steeplechase de France, opened to-day. The principal event of the day was the Grand Steeplechase de Paris. The race was won by M. J. Wysocki's Valois, (5-year-old;) Prince Karageorgewitch's Centauresse, (5-year-old,) was second, and M. G. Ledat's Times, (5-year-old,) third. There were thirteen starters. The official conditions of the race were then given:

The Grand Steeplechase de Paris of 120,000f. and an objet d'art value. 10,000f., added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 f. each; 500f. forfeit, or 100f. only if declared by Tuesday, May 5, for horses and mares of every description and country, of four years old and upward; distance about 6,500 meters, (rather more than four miles.

Paterson, 5; Hartford, 1.

PATERSON, N. J., June 7.—Paterson won from Hartford this afternoon by bunching hits in the first inning, scoring 4 runs. Both teams played a good fielding game, Heidrick especially making a number of fine catches. After the first inning only three hits were made off Clements. McMackin also pitched well, the seven hits made off him being scattered. The score:

Paterson	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Base hits—Paterson, 7; Hartford, 7. Errors—Paterson, 1; Hartford, 1. Batteries—McMackin and Kellocky; Clements and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Burns.

New-Haven, 7; Newark, 6.

NEWARK, N. J., June 7.—Had Torreyson, Newark's left fielder, held on to a fly ball in the ninth inning in the game with New-Haven this afternoon, the visitors would have been beaten. Up to that time Newark had held down the New-Haven men in as fine a game as ever was played here. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Newark	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	—6
New-Haven	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	—7

Base hits—Newark, 5; New-Haven, 11. Errors—Newark, 3; New-Haven, 6. Batteries—McCloskey, Bristow, and Rothfuss; Frye and Hodge. Umpire—Mr. Jones.

Columbia's Crews at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 7.—The Columbia 'Varsity and freshmen crews, with their paraphernalia, arrived on the steamer Hasbrouck this morning from Manhattanville, and will commence training to-morrow. They brought two shells, one being the shell with which the race was won last year. They were transferred to the Queen City and taken to their quarters at Roosevelt Point. The crews then repaired to the Nelson House, where breakfast had been prepared for them. After breakfast they went directly to the river, boarded the Queen City, and were taken to their quarters.

The Quaker boys spent the day quietly at Bellevue Villa.

Interscholastic Championships Next.

The National Interscholastic championships will be held at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, Saturday, June 20, under the auspices of the New Manhattan Athletic Club. Assurances have already been received that entries will be made by the New-England, Maine, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Long Island, and New-York associations, with the possibility that the crack athletes from the Philadelphia, Iowa, and Chicago associations will also compete.

The competitions are restricted to two men from each association in any one event, which gives positive assurance that the competitions will be first-class.

AFRICAN ELEPHANTS USEFUL.

The Ancients Tamed Them as Easily as the Asiatic Species.

Monk Bretton, writing to The London Times in commendation of the recently proposed scheme for making Somaliland a sanctuary for the elephant, and so saving the African species from the speedy extermination which threatens it, says:

"The potential value of the African elephant as a servant of man is not inferior to that of its Asiatic congener. Wild elephants, as Herodotus records, formerly ranged north of the Sahara, within what became Carthaginian dominion. It appears from Juvenal that in his time they were still found in Mauritania and above Asouan:

> Grande ebur, et magno sublimis pardus hiatu,
> Dentibus ex illis, quos mittit porta Syenes,
> Et Mauri celeres. . . . (Satire XI.)

"There is no doubt that African elephants were tamed and employed by the Carthaginians in war as early as the first invasion of Africa by the Romans under Regulus. According to Livy the first elephants made use of by the Romans and employed (B. C. 200) in Macedonia against Philip were natives of Africa, captured from the Carthaginians. Sallust relates that Jugurtha, after his defeat was required to surrender all his elephants to the Romans, who for a considerable period used elephants, both African and Asiatic, in war, in public displays, in the amphitheatre, and otherwise.

"Wild elephants have long ago been driven out of or exterminated in North Africa, as in recent times from a great part of South Africa, where they formerly abounded. They have long ceased to be tamed, owing to the barbarous condition of Africa, which has caused the success of the scientists in utilizing these animals for the service of man to be forgotten, and has thus left them in their refuges in Central Africa a prey to the reckless greed of ivory hunters."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, showers, probably thunderstorms in the interior, warmer in northeast portion, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, local rains and thunderstorms, partly cloudy weather, warmer near the coast, southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair and warmer during the day, probably showers during the evening or night, southerly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, southerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy weather, local showers, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, except local rains near the coast, southerly winds. LOUISIANA and MISSISSIPPI, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except local showers in Eastern portion, cooler in northwest portion, southeasterly winds, becoming variable. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, northerly to westerly winds. INDIAN TERRITORY and OKLAHOMA, generally fair, winds shifting to northerly, not so warm. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms, southerly winds, becoming variable. TENNESSEE, fair, except in western portion, local thunderstorms, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, partly cloudy weather, probably thunderstorms in the afternoon or night, cooler Monday night, southerly winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, followed by local rains, cooler Monday night, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, local thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather, fresh and brisk variable winds, cooler Monday evening. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, partly cloudy weather, with local thunderstorms, fresh and brisk southerly to westerly winds, cooler in Southern Ohio Monday evening. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, local thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather, cooler in southern portion, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly. LOWER MICHIGAN, thunderstorms and local rains, followed by clearing weather, fresh and brisk variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, fresh and brisk easterly winds, cooler in eastern, warmer in western portion. WISCONSIN, local thunderstorms, followed by clearing weather, cooler, fresh and brisk variable winds. MISSOURI, fair, except local showers in southeastern portion, winds shifting to northerly, cooler in eastern, warmer in western portion. IOWA, fair in western, showers, followed by fair, in eastern portion, not so warm, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, local rains, cooler in southeast portion, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally fair, warmer in Eastern Kansas, northerly to westerly winds. COLORADO, fair, light, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, preceded by showers in northeast portion, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, local rain, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, warmer. WYOMING, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. MONTANA, partly cloudy weather, with local rains in northern portion, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Duluth and Lake Pepin, and sections. The barometer has fallen generally over the region east of the Mississippi and risen on the east slope and in the Rocky Mountain districts. There is a trough of relatively low pressure extending from the lower lake region westward to Minnesota, and the barometer is low in Northern Texas. Severe thunderstorms are reported from the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley. Showers have prevailed in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States and on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, but the weather has been generally fair from the Gulf States northward over the Ohio Valley, and from the Missouri Valley southward to Texas. It is slightly cooler in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and warmer in the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, southwestern and central Rocky Mountain districts. Showers and thunderstorms are likely to continue from New-England westward over the lake regions, and will probably extend over the Ohio Valley. Generally fair and warmer weather will continue in the Southern States east of the Mississippi. Thunderstorms and cooler weather are indicated in the States north of the Ohio River, and generally fair weather in the States west of the Mississippi.

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND

SHRINKAGE OF LAND UNDER THE PLOW ACCENTUATED IN 1895.

Wheat Supply Appreciably Lessened in Every County—Supply Far Below Any Previous Record—Due Largely to Low and Declining Values—Changes Are Characteristic of the United Kingdom.

From The London Standard, May 23.

The agricultural returns for Great Britain for the year 1895 were issued last night from the Board of Agriculture. In addition to the ordinary subjects of investigation, these returns give the results of a further endeavor to show the extent of woods and plantations in Great Britain which lie outside the scope of the annual inquiries.

The approximate estimate on this occasion shows a total of 2,726,000 acres, whereof 132,000 acres are returned as planted in the last fifteen years. The aggregate area thus occupied exhibits, on the whole, but little variation from the results recorded in 1891, when information of this character was last collected, the total then given being 2,695,000 acres. Besides these fresh estimates of the woodlands of Great Britain, the returns deal with a further section of the surface lying outside of the area of the regular crops and grass. This is the wide supplementary tract of rough grazing pastures—included in the category of mountain and heath lands—whereof the approximate total was, last year, estimated at 12,600,000 acres, three-fourths of the whole agricultural land of this description being found in North Britain. Of the entire measured surface of land and water in Great Britain, covering 56,772,000 acres, woods and hill pastures together cover 15,000,000 acres, or 27 per cent. The cultivated area actually accounted for in the occupiers' schedules in 1895 as under crops or grass, temporary or permanent, is little more than twice this total, or 32,578,000 acres.

The shrinkage of land under the plough, which has long been notable in Great Britain, has not only continued, but has been accentuated by the unpropitious character of the Autumn seed time of 1894, and early Spring of 1895. More than 510,000 acres less wheat were grown, and 57,000 acres less appear under the minor grain crops, rye, beans, and peas, a fifth part of which is the surface withdrawn from these crops or from wheat reappears in an extension of the acreage under barley and oats; but, even with this set-off, the corn land of 1895 was less by nearly 455,000 acres than that of 1894, while another series of weather conditions, checking, especially in England, the preparation of the customary area for turnips and other green crops, caused a further reduction of 112,000 acres in this section of the annual rotation.

Against these reductions, the surface under potatoes, small fruit, lucerne, and flax, was larger by 45,000 acres, and the acreage left under bare fallow, which was remarkably small in 1894, was, under these circumstances, extended by nearly 100,000 acres. In many instances, it has been suggested that land which could not be prepared for Wheat, as it would have been in the ordinary course in 1894, may have largely swollen the item of clover and temporary grasses, for under this category more than 226,000 additional acres, an increase of 5 per cent., was reported in the returns of June, 1895. The net reduction of arable land was thus 197,000 acres, and the net addition to the permanent pasture area was little over 145,000 acres.

The actual loss of arable area in the interval cov

HOPES OF AN AFRICAN PORT.

Improvements at What Was Once Hippo Zaritus Create a Fine Harbor.

The arrival of the French squadron at Biserta, says a Paris dispatch in The London Times, has revived the flutter caused in Italy when that place, in 1882, first fell into French hands. Biserta, on the other hand, is in ecstasy at seeing the first glimmer of that prosperity which was counted upon when a canal converted the lake into a fine harbor, but which has hitherto been lacking.

It may be remembered that in 1885 the French naval authorities decided on making Biserta a torpedo boat station. Dredging was carried on to insure a depth of 10 feet, and, as the bar speedily formed, it was resolved to lengthen the north jetty to 300 yards. In 1888 MM. Couvreux and Hersent, who had been applying for a concession for a commercial harbor, contracted to cut a canal 1,600 yards long by 130 wide and 10 deep, through the sandbank which cut off the lake from the sea. They also undertook to construct, at the extremity of the canal, two piers each 1,100 yards long, so as to form an outer harbor with an area of 250 acres. The work was completed last year, and both the outer harbor and the lake, the latter 37 miles in circumference and in most parts 13 feet deep, have since been available for shipping.

Thus far, however, there has been scarcely any traffic. When I visited Biserta a few weeks ago there was only one ocean-going steamer, and the last weekly return showed only five coasting vessels. A monthly cargo boat from Marseilles is the only line plying to Biserta, the former mail line to Tunis having been stopped since the completion of the railway, by which Tunis is now supplied with fish from the Lake of Biserta. The two almost empty harbors were a melancholy spectacle, especially as Biserta had counted on becoming, not only a watering place, but a port of call.

Its position midway in the Mediterranean had been thought to make it suitable for a coaling and victualing station; and an English Vice Consul and an English coal depot were already there, but apparently without occupation. Algiers, moreover, which had begun to be a port of call, had recently ceased to be so on account of the serious increase in duties, these being now levied on Algerian as at French ports on the entire cargo of any foreign vessel. This had seemed likely to benefit Biserta, but thus far it has failed to do so.

There is also a complaint that the jealousy of Tunis, though the latter is too far out of the course of vessels going through the Mediterranean to be ever a port of call, prevents Biserta from having railways and roads into the interior, which would give it an export trade and enable it to revictual shipping. Its only railway is to Tunis, and the intermediate country is to a large extent a steppe, furnishing no traffic, so that the line serves merely to supply the Tunis fish market. Whatever the commercial and international future of the port, the visit of the squadron is hailed as an indication that it will henceforth be utilized by the navy.

But They Can Farm Just as Well.

From The London Times.

A recent British Consular report from Piraeus mentions that last year 966 students entered the University of Athens, bringing up the total number to 2,987. Of these 967 are in medicine, 1,327 in law, 516 in philosophy, 51 in theology and 124 in chemistry; 604 students were from abroad, chiefly from Turkey.

The number of all classes attending the university is steadily increasing, but the Consul observes that the number is far in excess of that required in the various professions for which they are studying, and cases have come under his knowledge of fully qualified barristers and doctors accepting menial positions owing to the impossibility of gaining their living in any other manner.

"It seems most regrettable," he writes, "that, when the country is much in want of agricultural laborers and, above all, of small peasant proprietors making their living by their land, these young men should be sent up from their villages to study for already overcrowded professions."

The Late Baron Hirsch's "Courage."

From The Westminster Gazette.

Mr. Arnold White pays a tribute to the character of the late millionaire in The English Illustrated for June, and recalls on the Baron's authority an incident showing his "courage." When he was quite a young man he was in a town in Turkey where the cholera was raging. Some Austrian officers were there, and a conversation sprang up about courage. A bet was proposed, and accepted by Hirsch, that he would not pass the night on a bed with the corpse of a man who had died of the cholera, one condition being that the layer of the odds was to stand in the doorway all night and see that the wager was fairly won. This was done, Hirsch passed the night with the body, and won the bet.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

32d ST., 34 and 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent table; Summer prices; visitors city accommodated; references.

48th ST., 103 WEST.—Hall room and large room, with strictly first-class table; good closets.

A NEW HOME! ELDERLY PEOPLE KINDLY cared for, $15 new month, upward. 148 St. Ann's Av.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 36 WEST.—Single and double rooms, overlooking park; handsomely furnished; excellent table; terms reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33d ST., 14 WEST.—Second floor; finely furnished suites, with private bath; single rooms; southern exposure; references.

46 WEST 127th ST.—Airy, large third-story front alcove room; three large closets; hot and cold water; bath; gas; quiet, respectable person; $3.50 weekly.

47th ST., 50 WEST.—Most desirable parlor suite; suitable for doctor; excellent locality; two other rooms.

70 WEST 97th ST.—Front hall room (closet) in single flat; suitable for gentleman who would appreciate good place; reference. Smith.

121 WEST 11th ST.—Large front room, furnished beautifully; all conveniences; private house; gentleman; references.

TO LET—A suite of furnished rooms for a gentleman; a large second floor of private house, consisting of front room, dressing room, with hot and cold water, sleeping room, and bathroom. Price $20 per week. 115 West 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a Protestant woman to take care of house for the Summer; good cook; best of reference. C. M., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By trustworthy young woman (Protestant) as thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid alone; highly recommended by last employer. H., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her chambermaid; speaks French and German; neat sewer; fond of children. 104 East 87th St., present employer's, between 10 and 12 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two experienced girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook and laundress; references. Collins, 52 Amsterdam Av., 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can do plain dressmaking. Can be seen at present employer's until disengaged. 116 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes situation for competent Protestant seamstress and chambermaid; personal references from present employer. 48 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French person as chambermaid and do sewing; willing to assist in waiting; country or city; good references. C. B., 929 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady would like to place young woman as chambermaid, or nurse and do plain sewing; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for a chambermaid. Apply, 85 stable, 4 East 27th St., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; five years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. 116 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, and assist with waiting, or any other work; good city reference. 101 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid, and assist with washing; no objection to city or country. E. K., 1,162 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; no objection to city or country. E. K., 1,162 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; city reference. C., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Call, Monday, 155 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl, lately landed; as chambermaid or waitress in private family. Mrs. Dubois, 115 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By Norwegian girl, best references. 17 West 49th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By refined young girl as companion to lady; good reference. 29 West 134th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls in a private family; together or separate; one as cook and do plain washing; other as chambermaid and waitress, or do sewing; city or country; city reference. L. T., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend to be thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. M. B., Box 414 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to procure a place for her cook and a chambermaid, whom she can greatly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

COOK.—A lady would like to find situation for her cook; can be well recommended. Call Saturday and Monday, present employer's, 9 to 1, 215 West 79th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands French and American cooking and pastry; good baker; best city reference. G. V., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By experienced and competent woman in private family; makes all breads, desserts, &c.; city or country; first-class city reference. 474 2d Av., third bell.

COOK.—A lady leaving for Europe can highly recommend cook, chambermaid, and waitress. Apply, at residence, 46 West 39th St., 10 to 12 A. M.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; fully capable to take entire charge of kitchen; first-class reference. Cook, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best reference from last place; city or country. 256 West 31st St.; ring Tighe's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 909 6th Av., between 51st and 52d Sts.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Lady leaving the city would like a good place for her cook and also for her chambermaid and laundress. Apply, Monday and Tuesday at 35 East 68th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; references. 302 East 70th St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as cook in private family; first-class references city or country. M. M., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—A lady would like to secure a place for her thoroughly reliable, competent cook. Call Monday, from 9 till 10:30 A. M., 29 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French woman; competent; understands her business; private family; good city references. Amberry, 224 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook in private family; good city reference. Brown, 2,313 2d Av.

COOK.—By woman; excellent cook, baker; coarse washing; city or country; city references. 405 4th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By young girl; private family; willing, obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. A., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By young girl as cook. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday, at 52 West 50th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; best personal reference, wages, $25 to $30. Call at present employer's, 24 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. M., 226 East 39th St., janitor.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best of reference. M. C., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, in private family; good city reference. A. S., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference; country preferred. 203 West 61st St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a reliable colored woman as cook in or out of town; city references. Hick, 146 West 53d St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class South German cook; in private family in the country for Summer. Mrs. L. Will, 231 East 50th St., third floor.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; first-class; private family. Call, Monday, at 5 West 50th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; good city references. Ericson's bell, 353 West 45th St.

COOK.—In private family; best city reference. Carlson, 349 West 49th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman; work by day; references. H. G., 503 or 491 Columbus Av.

DAY'S WORK.—German woman wants work by day; washing, ironing, cleaning. Mrs. Ross, 548 West 49th St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to wash and iron or do housecleaning. 237 East 45th St., third floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; competent and reliable, learning with Worth; highest city references; by day or at home; street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligé made up nicely; fitting guaranteed; perfect art, elegance, and comfort; terms reasonable. 40 West 66th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent fitter and designer of choice dressmaking will at present attend to any work at extremely moderate prices; inexpensive material daintily made; week or day; out of town; weekly preferred. Perfectly Reliable, Madison Av. and 42d St., paper store.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker as lady's maid during Summer months; understands hairdressing; good packer; willing to travel; first-class references. Hortense, 260 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants more customers out by the day; can make children's clothes; terms reasonable; city or country. Miss Flynn, 115 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A fashionable dressmaker would give part of her services for board and room; at watering place preferred; best reference. Charlotte, Box 52, 470 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, with best references; would go to the country or seashore for part of Summer. D., 157 East 57th St., Advertisement Office.

DRESSMAKER.—French person, first-class cutter and fitter, desires more engagements in private families. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Fourteen years with Lord & Taylor and Rahlings; stylish, perfect fitting dresses made as reasonably as by the day. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., near 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter, fitter; go short distance in the country; worked fourteen years with one dressmaker. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day in private family, or dresses made at reasonable prices at home. Murray, 103 West 60th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an expert fitter and trimmer; formerly with Switzer; at home or by the day. 134 East 117th St.

MME. AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., LATE with Redfern in London, Worth, Paris, desires more customers at home or out; costumes from $5; evening waists, $2.50; bicycle suits, riding habits.

THOROUGH CUTTER, FITTER, TRIMMER; artistic on fine work; country or city; by day or home; highest reference; work seen. Thorough, 397 5th Av.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced North German, with first-class references, with children; can teach kindergarten system. 16 East 75th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—To manage a large household; fully experienced in all details; seven years' reference from present engagement. Refinement, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable woman to take charge of private house during Summer months; ten years' best city references. M. D., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a competent girl to do general housework or chamberwork; best personal reference from present employer, where she can be seen Monday morning. 952 Lexington Av., near 70th St.

HOUSEWORK.—To do general housework; best of city reference. 317 East 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; always resided in American families; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; understands the duties of a maid; country preferred; city reference. F., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid; first-class seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; city or country for the Summer; home preferred to high wages; first-class reference. Louise, Box 280 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid; good seamstress, good packer and hairdresser; no objection to city or country; first-class reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, seamstress; city reference. A. B., 110 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks both French and German; city references. M. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent Swedish person. H. C. Wilson, 201 East 35th St.

MAID.—By French maid and seamstress or young lady or grown children; city or traveling; good reference. C. K., 270 West 39th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, traveler; never seasick; best city reference. G. L., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A thoroughly reliable Swedish woman with great ability in many directions and an even temper seeks employment as maid or attendant to invalid lady; no objection to traveling; first-class references. A. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a refined French girl as maid or nurse with family traveling this Summer; good seamstress, packer, sailor; first-class references. 526 East 81st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as maid and seamstress to young ladies or do light chamberwork; good references. L. D., 26 East 42d St.

MAID.—By a Parisian girl in private family as maid and good dressmaker; no objection to traveling or country. French, V. D., 222 West 35th St.; first bell.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; hairdresser and dressmaker; willing and obliging; references. M. P., 112 West 30th St.

MAID and NURSE.—By French girl for growing children; good sewer; good references. 18 Washington Square.

MAID, &c.—By a French maid and seamstress; had charge of children for years; recommended by present employer. 822 Madison Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; will give satisfaction with shirts and table linen; private family preferred; personal references; city or country. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; wishes work by the day in private family; best references. Laundress, 1,334 3d Av., advertisement office, near 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in private family; city or country; fine years' city reference. S., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes situations for her laundress and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, at 14 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference; employer can be seen. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman in a private family as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. M. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress in private family; no cards. Call at present employer's, 234 West 74th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough laundress; first-class personal reference; city or country; present family. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. A., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; private family; best city reference. 209 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced young woman; private family; city or country; city reference. P., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; six years' reference from last employer. Housekeeper, 117 Clinton St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young colored woman, single, as nurse to infant from birth or growing children; entire charge nights; understands bottle feeding and sterilizing; thoroughly experienced; city or country; city reference. L. A. H., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced in the care and feeding of infant from birth; good seamstress; best personal city reference. 331 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy German person for infant or older children; neat sewer; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call, Monday, 111 West 39th St., ring three times.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse to take entire charge of infant or invalid during Summer months; plain sewer; willing to be useful; small wages expected; references. Trained Nurse, 443 Gold St., Brooklyn.

NURSE, &c.—By North German as nurse to growing children, or as lady's maid; good dressmaker; is willing to do light chamberwork; best references. 27 Washington Square.

NURSE.—By English nurse, to take entire charge of infant; 7 years' references; can see last employer; city or country. Call, two days, 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By young woman; experienced; understands sterilizing and care of sick babies; best city reference. Call, Monday, 303 West 43d St. No cards.

NURSE.—By a refined widow as nurse to an elderly lady, and to sew; personal reference. S. K., 213 West 18th St.

NURSE.—By a very competent French girl; no infant; neat sewer; best city reference. 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced North German French; best city references. H. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By experienced French person, to baby or growing children; good seamstress; best city references. A. D., 121 West 29th St.

NURSE.—Motherly nurse will accept engagement day or week; massage treatment; personal references. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By young lady as French nurse; willing to help in chamberwork; personal reference. 247 West 29th St.; ring L. C. bell.

NURSE.—By refined and intelligent North German, with best references, as nurse; kind and obliging. H., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By middle-aged widow as nurse to invalid or child. 1,611 East End Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a parlormaid, to assist with waiting or chamberwork; good reference. Call Monday, 331 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; will attend to other light duties; to have a city home more a consideration than wages. Can be seen, where employed for years, at 71 West 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress and dressmaker; by week or month; best city reference; short distance in country preferred. 165 West 19th St., second bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a situation for her chambermaid or waitress; can be well recommended. Call Saturday and Monday, present employer's, 9 to 1, 215 West 79th St.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to place a thoroughly competent Protestant waitress; six years' very best personal reference from present employer. 48 West 51st St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; no objection to short distance in country; best city reference. 420 West 55th St., third bell.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes situations for her waitress and laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, Monday, at 14 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By experienced girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; willing to go to the country. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 22 West 35th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like to get a place for her waitress whom she can highly recommend. 60 West 76th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class, competent young woman; can carve; make all kinds of salads; also serving of wines; best city reference. 304 6th Av., sixth bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines; make salads; carve; best city reference. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place her waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist with waiting. 127 East 30th St., after 12 M.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; take charge of dining room; best city reference; country preferred. Can be seen Monday at 92 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to procure situation for her waitress. 44 West 56th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; as first-class waitress; city or country; in private family; best city reference. 219 East 96th St.; Kernst's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as first-class waitress and assist in chamberwork; best reference. Call, on Monday, at 36 West 66th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 228 East 45th St.

WAITRESS.—By English Protestant, or would go as parlormaid; thoroughly experienced; first-class family. Annie, Box 265 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

JANITRESS.—By a young widow and mother as janitress; no incumbrance; good reference. Mrs. Casement, 464 8th Av., rear.

MANICURE.—By young lady few private customers at her parlors or out; elite only; open 9 to 8. Miss Helen, 40 West 22d St.

MASSAGE.—By a masseuse graduate; will treat ladies at residence or at home. Miss Otth, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a young lady, good appearance, just graduated in stenography, typewriting, mimiography, and telegraphy; salary moderate to begin. L. Hughes, 40 West 22d St.

TO TRAVEL.—By French milliner; out of season; excellent dressmaker; fluent German, English; to travel, or with family in country; good references. Janitress, 42 West 60th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man in a private family; willing and sober; first-class city reference. 154 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes situation for butler; highly recommended. Apply present employer's, 35 West 26th St.

BUTLER or VALET—LADY'S MAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a French couple; city reference. Lucien, 139 West 22d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—City or country; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 211 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; age, 27; highest possible references. N. D., present employer, 51 Park Av.

BUTLER.—A lady would like to procure a place for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in private family; best reference. 15 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to recommend superior Frenchman; real maître d'hôtel; understands the French cooking; pastry, ice cream, water and every kind of fruit ices, &c.; can take chef's place and full charge if desired; strictly economical and good manager; speaks thorough English. B. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—With one or more footmen; experienced Englishman; excellent valet; age, 40; height, 6 feet; expert at silver, table decorating, &c.; two years' personal references from last place. Butler, McKinley's box, 796 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By an Austrian-German, age 32, with good references; city or country; would take a single-handed place; leaving through closing house for season; present employer can be seen, 11 North Washington Square.

BUTLER, SINGLE-HANDED, or SECOND Man.—By young Englishman; first-class references; thoroughly competent in all household duties; willing and obliging. H. S., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Gentleman recommends highly his servant, or as courier; has traveled around the world; speaks English, French, German fluently; age 32. Werthelmer, 140 West 33d St., Room 8.

BUTLER.—Neat appearance; excellent hand on salads, silver; splendid order; presses gentleman's clothes neatly; excellent recommendations; willing, obliging; lady seen. James, Box 268 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET—CHAMBERMAID or Nurse.—By an experienced French couple; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Edouard, 135 West 20th St.

BUTLER.—By good valet; Frenchman; speaks little English; good at decorating table; first-class references from Paris and city. Henri, Box 266 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and COOK.—By first-class butler and cook; Hotel Summer resort; best references; can be seen at last employer's. L. W., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; single; is a thorough, competent servant; willing to work; strictly temperate; good city references. N. N., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By colored man in private family in the city, or go to the country; thoroughly competent; city references. Lewis, 365 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as butler; well recommended by present employers; in private family; first-class city and country references. B., 14 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. E. L., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent Swiss; single; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country; good references. Bidcher, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—By a Japanese butler; in private family or on yacht. Apply at present employer's, on Monday, at 166 Madison Av.

BUTLER—VALET and SECOND MAN.—By Englishman; most satisfactory personal reference. 213 Columbus Av., store.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to find position for his butler, whom he can highly recommend. 874 5th Av.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By young Englishman; just disengaged; first-class references. F. Hewitt, 309 East 78th St.

BUTLER.—With second man, or as good second man; good city references; English; 5 feet 10½ inches. A. W., 661 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or as valet or companion to gentleman; has good references from last employer. 61 East 54th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Respectable man and wife wish to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; could give breakfast if required; eight years' reference. 102 West 39th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to get permanent position for his coachman; country preferred; middle-aged; stylish; experienced; city or country driver; keeps stables, carriages, harness, and houses in good order; faithful, sober, honest, industrious, polite habits. 86 South 6th St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By a sober, prompt, and reliable married man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; careful city driver; will be found willing and obliging; nine years' references; last employer can be seen. T. R., in store, 217 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes to recommend to any gentleman his first-class coachman; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages; willing and obliging; married; no incumbrance; city or country. 81 East 110th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; 16 years' best references; last employer can be seen. P. G., 215 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness; highest recommendations; honest, sober, industrious, civil, trustworthy; skilful driver; moderate expectations. William, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single, reliable; first-class reference from former and last employers for honesty, capability, and sobriety; is willing and obliging; city or country. T. J., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced coachman, to take charge of gentleman's city or country stables; leaves on account of family giving up horses; employer can be interviewed. 19 East 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; not afraid of work; city or country; A1 reference; last employer can be seen. J. G., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; sober and reliable; best city references; two years with last employer. M. D., 113 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class young Englishman; age, 30; is a trained groom; willing and obliging; leaving on account of death; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Permanent situation; thoroughly experienced single man; age 30; English; six years' city driving references. Industry, care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; five years' best reference; can be seen on employer's premises, T. Quinn, West 158th St. and Hudson River.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Understands horses, harness, and carriages, and will be highly recommended; best city reference. P. H., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; married; age 36; first-class driver; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; 12 years' best city references. 52 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Just out of a place; expert driver; strictly temperate; best of reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. F. Clark, Mason's stables, 25 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 28; as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; three years last place; best references; is sober, willing, obliging. Henry, 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; 28; English; tandem and four-in-hand driver; sober; best personal and written references. Arthur Watkins, 166 West 74th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver; city or country; best of reference for fourteen years; leaving on account of death in family. Knickerbocker, J. M., Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly reliable and competent man; experienced city driver; first-class references; four years with last employer, who can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By competent young man; 23 years; single; good country driver; tall, stylish, and respectable; last employer can be consulted. B., 236 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Age 32; eight years last employer; good four in hand driver; can blow horn if required. I. B., 124 West 54th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By Englishman; last employer can be seen. William, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Small family; sober; careful driver; first-class references; city or country. Bran, 517 Waverley Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent, obliging, and willing; eleven years' references from former and last employer. A. D., 25 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—For the Summer months, owing to his family going away; references. J. M., 17 East 30th St., stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—With private family; sober, willing, obliging; first-class references; country preferred. Coachman, 314 East 84th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class reference; good driver; city or country. 481 and 483 Park Av., King's stable.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Medium size; understands care fine horses, carriages, harness, roads, lawns. Campbell, 329 East 72d St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman, in city or country; best of references from last employer. A. D., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—By Englishman; single; care horses, garden, lawn; references. Gardener, 420 East 26th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotchman, married; no children; with large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables; care and planting of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, lawns, &c.; references. Gardener, Box 195 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By single young man; thoroughly understands care of flower and vegetable garden; first-class references. J. Emerson, care of Mr. J. Schott, Keap St. Greenhouses, Brooklyn.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German; small family, as head gardener or will take charge of gentleman's place; reference. Gardener, 2 West St., South Norwalk, Conn.

GARDENER or FARMER.—By Frenchman; twenty years' experience in this business; gentleman's place or in a good family; good references in this country. E. J., 142 West 27th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—By young man as groom or footman; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class reference. W. M., care Frank Furguson's stable, 120 West 52d St.

GROOM.—Gentleman going to Europe June 17, desires situation for groom; early riser; reliable, competent, industrious; second Summer. Mr. Hughes, Room 914, 66 Beaver St.

GROOM.—English; energetic; smart in stable; strictly understands his business; 5 feet 9 inches; age, 22; personal city reference. Edwards, Bayville Post Office, L. I.

GROOM.—By young man; understands the care of horses and harness well; first-class recommendation. F. P., 122 West 54th St.

GROOM.—Lately landed; understands care of horses and harness; can milk; willing, obliging. J. F., 203 East 46th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A gentleman wants a situation for his second and useful man for the Summer months; he is very capable, trustworthy, and obliging; unmarried, and speaks several languages. 222 Madison Av.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman as second or useful man; experienced; excellent references; city or country. J. J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By young man; Scotch; thoroughly understands waiting, silver, &c. W. R., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man or useful man; understands his business; reference. H. Mc., 458 4th Av.

SECOND MAN.—By single-handed second man or valet; age, 32; good references. Anxious, 577 8th Av., care Robinson.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS.—By colored married man; no incumbrances; man will make himself useful; is handy at anything around the house; wife is a first-class laundress and chambermaid or do cooking; city or country; personal reference. William Barnes, 846 7th Av., second floor.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; understands housework; honest; temperate; references from present employer. W., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cows, gardens, lawns, and farming; good references. 350 9th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; employment of any kind on gentleman's place; city or country; best reference. Hill, 208 East 48th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Temperate; understands horses; care of lawns; can milk; excellent references. M. L., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—To travel or otherwise; by an Englishman; age 28; understands hunting, shooting, and fishing things; first-class city reference. G., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By a young Englishman as valet; would like to travel; first-class city references. P. E., Box 249 Times, Up Town.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By Swede; A1 city references. H. H., 286 3d Av.

Waiters.

WAITER—COOK.—By a competent colored couple just from the South; man as waiter or do driving or make himself useful; wife good cook, chambermaid, or laundress; city or country; best city reference. J. W., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION, or VALET.—By a competent young Frenchman; active, well educated, and neat; speaks English fluently; references will bear close investigation; just disengaged. V. M., Box 28, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; wife first-class cook, husband competent butler; have good recommendations from last employers. French Couple, 152 West 26th St.

COOK.—By French-American; middle-aged; first-class family, hotel, restaurant; city or country. Chef, 435 West 49th St., grocery store.

MASSAGE and SWEDISH MOVEMENTS.—Gentleman, experienced, skilful, and certificated from leading institution in Sweden, desires employment; speaks fluently English, French, Spanish, and Swedish. Summer resort preferred. Skillful, Box 267 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—By a German; 34; just arrived from California; strong, healthy; educated. Experienced. 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Four and one-half years' good reference. E. H. Mills, 408 Lexington Av.

PHYSICIAN.—Age 30; six years Bellevue Hospital; trained nurse; expert masseur; desires care invalid; home or traveling; diplomas, certificates, licenses, and references submitted. L., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

POLISHER.—By a French polisher; parquet floors; also fine furniture cleaned, repolished; first-class work guaranteed; out by day, or job. Victor Archidet, 225 West 10th St.

STEWARD or HEAD WAITER.—As steward or head waiter in a club or Summer hotel. G. L., Box 200 Times.

THE TRADES.

CARPENTER.—General repairs all kinds; stores, offices, iceboxes, dumbwaiters; houses overhauled and built new; estimates cheerfully given; charges moderate. P. Darby, 632 8th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent, refined, English-speaking nurse to care for two children, two years and three and a half years old; willing and obliging, and to do plain sewing. Call, Tuesday, between 10 and 1, at 42 East 75th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A first-class man; must be an expert milker and willing to work; must have good references. Brookland's Dairy, Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

A Contributor.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Sometimes when his wife looked at him she would have given a great deal to have him

JERSEY CITY'S CRUSADE

MORAL ELEMENTS UNITE AGAINST SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

The Rev. John L. Scudder Invites the Liquor Dealers to Enforce the Old Blue Laws, as They Have Threatened—The City's Police Working in Harmony with the Law and Order Organizations—It Was "Dry" There Yesterday.

The threat that the Jersey City liquor dealers were said to have made in secret meeting to have the whole code of blue laws enforced in retaliation for the crusade against Sunday liquor selling was not carried out yesterday, so far as could be perceived. Street vendors sold fruit and lemonade, trolley cars carried their usual Sunday crowds, drug stores were open and dispensed soda water, and cigar stores did business as usual. Salaried ministers preached in Jersey pulpits and paid organists presided in choir lofts, though the Jersey City Heights Liquor Dealers' Association had put a big mark against them in their proscription list.

The Law and Order League was active as ever, however, and its allies, the Epworth League and the Christian Endeavor Societies were zealous in their espionage over the saloons. They were supported by the police, too, Chief Murphy having detailed a squad of special policemen to patrol the city in citizens' clothes on excise duty. It was a dry Sunday for those who remained in the city, and a great many escaped to suburban resorts. A few went to Hoboken, where, despite efforts to stop Sunday business, there were a few places where the side door was used—quietly and effectively.

The Rev. John L. Scudder spoke of the saloon elements in his sermon at the Tabernacle last evening, with special reference to their retaliatory tactics. He said:

The saloon keepers of Jersey City have broken the Sunday laws with impunity so many years that they regard themselves as occupying a position superior to all law. They thought they owned the Government, and could do as they pleased, but recent events have dispelled this vain illusion, and now they feel like a man recovering from a debauch. They are unhappy and cross, and disposed to free their minds. During the past few weeks many of them have been made to feel the error of their ways, and at present they whine and complain of being persecuted.

If being forced to obey the law is persecution, persecuted they will be as long as religion stands to something more than cant or pious gush.

This so-called persecution is the normal result of several years of agitation among the churches upon the subject of Christian citizenship and good government, and as yet the movement is in its infancy.

The churches of America are quietly changing their tactics with reference to fighting iniquity. Hereafter they will restrain it by aggressive measures.

No longer will they give evil doers unbridled license, and content themselves with denouncing sin from the pulpit, and praying God to fight their battles for them. The latter course is a mixture of cowardice and cant, which the Church is fast outgrowing, and it will soon become obsolete.

The signs of the times indicate that the churches of America are to make a mighty forward movement against the saloons, recognizing them as their principal foe, and the prime cause of the moral deterioration of our Nation.

Crime is increasing faster than the population in these United States, and last year the murders in this country numbered 10,500. These homicides were largely due to drink, and this horrible condition of affairs was the indirect outcome of the "let alone" policy of the churches touching the liquor traffic.

But Christian eyes are open, and Christian hands are ready to fight the battles of righteousness in a warfare that is practical and real. The Catholic Church, through Archbishop Ireland and other temperance giants, is beginning to discountenance the saloon and make liquor selling thoroughly disreputable.

This moral and active war against the liquor traffic has only commenced, and the late skirmishes in Jersey City are only a part of a universal movement against the ginmill by Christian citizens. The issue between the churches and the saloons is being more closely drawn, and the hostility between them is rapidly increasing.

That the rumsellers of this city are pretty thoroughly frightened is a gratifying fact. Their futile efforts to counteract the influence of the Law and Order League are increasingly amusing. Their antics are as funny as the pictures in Puck or Judge.

At first they had a sudden attack of piety, and read us lectures on the impropriety and meanness of obtaining evidence against them by sending detectives to sample their liquors. When they found us too hard-headed to be affected by such mawkish sentimentalism, they abandoned their pious talk, and began to threaten our Christian Endeavor detectives with loss of business. Employers were to be interviewed, and all Endeavorers were to be dismissed at once, because they dared to oppose the saloons.

When this pretty bubble burst, they resolved to investigate the past lives of these Endeavorers, and hold them up to public ridicule and scorn, in case any weak spots could be found. As yet nothing alarming has been unearthed along this line.

The latest move, according to the newspapers, will be to have arrested all the organists who dare to play in the churches on the Sabbath day. Whether any such arrests have been made today I cannot say. I see that our Tabernacle organist is yet unmolested, and works the keyboard and pedals without fear of being thrust into a prison cell.

Now, I would suggest to the saloon keepers that they arrest the pestiferous preachers, and be done with it. Why not nip this crusade in the bud? Working on Sunday is against the law, and preachers work harder on Sunday than on any other day in the week. Why not jail them in company with the organists? Why discriminate against the musicians, and let the ministers go free? Then, there are the sextons and the deacons, who work so hard taking up the collections. Why not "run them in" also?

We offer these suggestions to the enemy, because we pity them in their present plight. They are becoming unduly excited, and their childlike impulsiveness is running away with their judgment. Apparently they are suffering from inflammation of the brain, and, while their delirium increases, the Law and Order League will keep up the procession of criminal saloon keepers to the County Court House, and, if the rumsellers persist in violating the statute, the league will start another procession toward the penitentiary.

The Rev. Mr. Scudder said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"We are going to hold a mass meeting this week under the auspices of the Epworth League to solidify public sentiment on the pushing of the crusade against the saloon to the extent of having the law, as it exists, obeyed. We are not prohibitionists. We have aroused a strong sentiment already, and our work has been attended with practical results."

The mass meeting will be held at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on York Street, near Washington Street, Thursday evening.

BROOKLYN "HOTELS" SELL OPENLY.

Sandwiches the Means by Which the Excise Law Was Evaded.

Many "hotels" were opened in Brooklyn during the last week. These "hotels" have at least ten rooms, in compliance with the law, and are given the right by the law to remain open on Sunday. The result yesterday was that the places were patronized, while the ordinary saloon was compelled to remain closed. The only "meals" served in these "hotels" were sandwiches, which sold for 5 cents, but which in the majority of cases were not touched.

Mr. Backus said Saturday that he intends to prosecute the violators of the excise law. Several arrests were made yesterday for violations of the statute. The persons arrested had their saloons open and were doing business.

At Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and Bergen Beach, liquors of all kinds were sold yesterday as long as the persons who called for the drinks ordered sandwiches. At Bergen Beach the proprietors made persons calling for soda water order sandwiches.

Dangers of Riding a Tandem Alone.

Henry Schwenck of Staten Island, was fined $5 by Magistrate Crane in Yorkville Court yesterday for knocking down a woman who was walking on Eighth Avenue, near Fifty-third Street, Saturday evening. Schwenck was riding a tandem bicycle, sitting on the rear seat. He said he could not reach the bell to give an alarm, but that he shouted repeatedly. There was so much noise that his voice was not heard, and the woman walked in front of his wheel.

Archbishop Corrigan Goes West.

Archbishop Corrigan left the city last evening for Cincinnati, where he will take part in the golden jubilee of the priesthood of the Most Rev. William Henry Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati, next Wednesday.

CHURCH UNITY IN THE ORIENT.

Gregorians and Protestants Unite in a Religious Service.

A correspondent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions tells of a novel instance of practical church unity, lately witnessed in Turkey, when the Protestants and the Gregorians in the Harpoot district met in the house of worship of the latter body and partook of the holy communion. The correspondent designates the event as a sign of the times in Turkey, and says:

"The Protestant Christians were invited to hold a communion service in the Gregorian church. The Rev. Dr. Barnum and other missionaries were also invited. The service was crowded, hundreds being obliged to go away for lack of room. It is not long since such a mingling of Gregorians and Protestants would have been impossible and would have been deemed a pollution of the old church. In the congregation were many whose husbands and fathers were among the recent martyrs for their faith, and also many pastors and teachers from neighboring villages. The service of song was divided between the Gregorians and the Protestants. The Protestant pastor then received some fifteen men and women into the church and preached a sermon on an appropriate text. Dr. Barnum followed with an address, and with the doxology and benediction the Protestant service closed. But the people were requested to remain, and the Gregorian priest spoke most pleasantly and evangelically, rejoicing in the fellowship they were thus manifesting, and thanking Dr. Barnum and the other missionaries who had brought them a new faith and an open Bible, and were now following up the work by bringing relief to suffering widows and orphans. Other addresses followed from both Protestants and Gregorians, when this most remarkable service was brought to an end."

NEW SURFACE ROAD TRANSFERS.

Changes Instituted on the Eighth Avenue Line.

A new and extensive system of transfers was inaugurated on the Eighth Avenue line of surface cars yesterday. By reason of this passengers were exchanged as follows:

Eighth Avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, from north and south-bound cars.

Vesey Street and Broadway, on cable cars going south.

Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, on Amsterdam Avenue cars, from north and south bound cars.

Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, on Fifty-ninth Street, (red cars,) going east and west.

Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, on Thirty-fourth Street, (red cars,) going east and west.

Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, on Twenty-third Street, (red cars,) going east and west.

Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, on Fourteenth Street, (green cars,) going east and west.

Canal and Hudson Streets, on Metropolitan Crosstown cars going east and west.

This innovation is largely the result of the exertions of the Democratic-Republican General Committee of the Seventh Assembly District.

A Senator and Assemblyman were elected last Fall pledged to work for a system of rapid transit on the Eighth Avenue Surface Railroad. Recently the committee called on the officers of the Metropolitan Traction Company and advocated not only rapid transit but a system of transfers.

The members of the committee were James Boyle, Chairman; William H. Dobbs, B. F. Kenny, Thomas J. Maguire, Cornelius Donovan, E. I. S. Hart, Edward W. Hart, John F. Mulligan, William Helm, Peter F. Callahan, Charles S. Ferguson, Edward Gillon, John J. Danahar, M. C. Milner, Frank W. Smiley, George W. Gee, Daniel Dillon, Peter E. Donnelon, John R. Voorhis, Dr. Edward F. Quinlan, William G. Butterley, John P. Hilley, Stephen R. Collins, T. M. James, and George R. Moore.

GRADUATES WILL GO TO LAW.

Attempt to Secure Diplomas by College of Dentistry Students.

The seventy-four members of the graduating class of the New-York College of Dentistry, who have been refused diplomas by the State Board of Regents because of a quarrel between some of the Trustees of the college and the State Board of Regents, will hold a meeting at the college this morning to decide upon a course of action. They have engaged William Perrington to look after their interests, and he will institute mandamus proceedings to-morrow to compel the Regents to issue the certificates without which they cannot practice dentistry in this State.

The trouble arose over the election of Frank F. Van der Veer, President of the college. His election resulted from a desire on the part of a majority of the Trustees to prevent the appointment of a President by the Board of Regents. The minority Trustees dissented from Mr. Van der Veer's election, as did several of the Regents. Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the Board of Regents, notified President Van der Veer that unless one of the members of the college Faculty was displaced he would so arrange it that the graduates should not receive diplomas this year. The graduating exercises were held in Chickering Hall May 14, but the diplomas were not there, and Secretary Dewey wrote to President Van der Veer that the Executive Committee refused to sign the diplomas unless an agreement made March 19 to reorganize the Board of Trustees was complied with. President Van der Veer says he knows of no such agreement.

WANT EXAMINATION TIME CHANGED

Action of a Recent Conference of Episcopal Theological Professors.

A meeting of the professors and delegates from the various theological seminaries of the Episcopal Church was held recently at the seminary at Alexandria, Va. Among those who participated in the conference were the Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., the Dean, and the Rev. Drs. Walpole and Body, professors in the General Theological Seminary in this city.

One of the subjects discussed was that of the canonical examinations of candidates for holy orders. According to the existing conditions, these examinations are held in the term time of the seminaries, and, in the opinion of those present, greatly distract the attention of the students about to graduate from the seminaries from his regular studies. Dean Hoffman introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this conference hereby emphatically reiterates its opinion that the appointment by Bishops and examining chaplains of the canonical examinations during the terms of the theological seminaries is a serious interruption to the course of studies pursued in the seminaries and a detriment to the students.

A resolution introduced by the Rev. Dr. Body called for a conference upon this matter of examining chaplains or other representatives of the Bishops of the several dioceses.

INSTALLED THE NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. C. Armand Miller Takes Charge of Holy Trinity Church.

The Rev. C. Armand Miller was last night installed as pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, at 47 West Twenty-first Street. This is one of the wealthiest churches of this denomination in the city, and a large and fashionable congregation attended the installation ceremony.

The Rev. Dr. J. I. Miller, the father of the new pastor, read the opening service. The Rev. Theodore L. Seip, D. D., President of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, presided. The charge to the pastor and the congregation was delivered by the Rev. H. E. Jacobs, D. D., LL. D., Dean of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary. The services were closed with the singing of the Doxology.

An Ancient Mitrailleuse.

From Notes and Queries.

In The London Journal, No. CXL., 31 March, 1722, P. 3, it is reported:

"On Wednesday Sev'night on the Artillery ground was a performance of Mr. Puckle's machine and 'tis reported for certain that one man discharged it 63 times in seven Minutes though all the time Raining; and that it throws off either one large or sixteen Musket Bullets at every discharge with great force."

LAST SUNDAY IN COLLEGE

THOSE ABOUT TO GRADUATE GET THEIR FILL OF GOOD ADVICE.

Baccalaureate Sermons Preached in Many Pulpits—President Patton Tells the Princeton Men that He Wants Them to Reflect Their Christian Trainings in Their Post-College Lives—The Rev. Dr. Hastings Addresses Columbia Students.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 7.—The baccalaureate sermon in connection with the one hundred and forty-ninth annual Commencement of Princeton College was delivered in Marquand Chapel this morning by President Francis L. Patton. He chose for his text, "Ye are the light of the world." He said in part:

The Sermon on the Mount and the two Epistles to the Corinthians constitute the literature which has moralized the world. You may take the words of the pagan moralists, and altogether their influence cannot compare with that of the First Epistle to the Corinthians alone. And yet we hesitate about introducing the study of this greatest textbook on morals into our college curriculum.

Some men say the main idea of college education is discipline—to fill the student with Latin and Greek culture, and pour mathematics into him that his mind may be keen—but I rejoice that Princeton has maintained a high standard of morality as the aim of her teaching, endeavoring to instill into her students a firm belief in solid Christianity rather than to turn them into the world with a finished culture derived from the pagan writers. When we stand for this religion we stand for the perpetuity of the home, for the maintenance of law, and for the obligations of morality.

The Bible could not anticipate the complexities of modern life, and so we cannot say that certain things are right simply because the Bible does not condemn them; but it does lay down certain great moral truths which men must adapt to their varying circumstances. So we shall find that new fields for the operation of Christian principles are constantly being opened up in the problems regarding the organization of modern society.

You have come to a solemn period—an epoch in your lives. You are starting out into the world different men from what you would have been had you never come to college. You shall occupy very different positions from the positions of those who have missed your advantages. You are taking your diplomas at a period when Princeton is passing from the college to the university. I hope that you will follow her in her new fortunes and share with me the hope that in our new greatness we shall not tend toward a position less evangelical or less Christian than she has occupied during the years of her existence.

I ask vicariously for nearly 400 parents that you do not disappoint us in your lives after leaving here.

You will be ambitious to get on, but in this ambition do not be oblivious to the obligations you owe to your college. In the honors and rights to which you will go you will be representative men, and will have to meet the problems regarding municipal reform, honesty in finance, and the pathological conditions of mankind, and I do hope that you, as Christian men, will illustrate the text and be "the light of the world," dealing wisely in the light of Christian knowledge and experience with these problems, and may God reward you by granting you an abundant entrance into the kingdom of heaven.

In the evening the annual meeting of the Philadelphian Society was held. The report of the year's work was given by the President, Mr. James B. Cochran, '96, and Dr. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn preached the annual sermon.

DR. HASTINGS TO COLUMBIA SENIORS

Baccalaureate Sermon at the Collegiate Reformed Church.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, President of Union Theological Seminary, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the class of 1896 of Columbia University last night at the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. The church was well filled with members of the university and their friends. The graduating class sat in the pews along the centre aisle. The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, pastor, presided at the introductory services.

Dr. Hastings took for his text the phrase of the psalmist: "My soul thirsteth for God."

The soul, he said, is the immortal spirituality of man. Man he defined by combining "the Sanskrit and Greek definitions, "one who thinks" and "one who looks up"; that is, the soul is the man. The physical and the spiritual, the secular and the sacred, are really one, and in that one the soul must be the inspiring and controlling power. Over the door of La Trappe it was proposed to inscribe: "Let him who comes to reside here bring his soul only." That may do for monks, said Dr. Hastings, but it will not do for men. The body has wants and cravings, and they are sacred. The soul has wants and cravings, and they, too, are sacred. Hence the natural and deep significance and pathos of the psalmist's cry, "My soul thirsteth for God." This is the human side.

God has done so much, he said, to win and save man, that it is not unnatural that the Christian pulpit has represented Him as yearning or thirsting for souls, making the impression that God thirsts for man, and not man for God.

Dr. Hastings quoted a distinguished scientist, who, after studying long the wonders of evolution, said: "The real goal of evolution is psychological life," and declared that the thirst of the soul is often misunderstood. There are blind gropings and yearnings like the cry of the child for it knows not what. As George Eliot has significantly said "A great end must be wooed with industrious thought and patient renunciation of small desires." Atoms and protoplasms are limits, not ends; man yearns beyond them for a satisfying cause—for God.

Man was made in the image and after the likeness of God. That accounts for everything we have been considering. God must have us and we must have God—we belong to each other. Shakespeare has put in the mouth of Hamlet a wonderful description of man. Plato has risen even higher than the Bard of Avon in speaking of the same subject: "The divine is bound to us by the very roots of our being." One may well stand in awe of man's nature; its expansiveness, its possibilities, are beyond our comprehension. It is because of our likeness to God that the Son of God could become a man, and if God can become man, then man in his quality can become as God.

Speaking directly to the members of the graduating class, Dr. Hastings concluded:

"Gentlemen of the class of 1896, your venerable and honored university has done her best for you, and now she expects, with a mother's lifelong claim, that you will do your best for her. What your best is I have tried to show; you must be godlike in order to be manly. Be true to your own selves, to the august imperativeness of your divine natures, and then you will be true alike to God and man."

This sermon inaugurated the commencement week of Columbia University. The graduating exercises will be held Wednesday evening in Carnegie Hall.

The Bradford Female Seminary.

BRADFORD, Mass., June 7.—The Bradford Female Academy baccalaureate services, held in the Congregational Church to-day, were of more than usual interest. Notwithstanding the rain, the church was crowded. The sermon to the senior class was preached by the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Detroit, Mich. His text was from One Hundred and Forty-fourth Psalm, twelfth verse: "That our daughters may be as cornerstones, polished after the similitude of a palace." The sermon was given under four heads—the position of women, the possessions of woman, the purpose of woman, and the power of woman.

Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, June 7.—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University preached the baccalaureate sermon to-day and addressed the graduating classes of the different colleges. His subject was "The Nature That Survives the Wreck of Death and the Investments That Should Be Made in It." The alumni will meet on Tuesday. The commencement exercises will take place Thursday.

At Roanoke College.

SALEM, Va., June 7.—The exercises of the forty-third commencement of Roanoke College were begun this morning with the baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. S. A. Repass of Allentown, Penn. The Rev. Dr. Carl E. Grammer of the Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va., delivered the annual address before the Young Men's Christian Association of the college.

FATHER CORLEY'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Beautiful New Altar Consecrated in His Yonkers Church.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 7.—The Rev. Charles R. Corley, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, commenced the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood to-day. The services began at 7 o'clock this morning, when Archbishop Corrigan consecrated the handsome new altar of the church. The altar was presented to the church by the congregation in honor of the silver jubilee of the rector.

The ceremonies attending the consecration were impressive. There was a solemn high mass at 11 o'clock. Father Corley was celebrant, the Rev. Patrick Mahoney was deacon, the Rev. Thomas J. Heafy sub-deacon, and the Rev. F. F. Cusack master of ceremonies. The Very Rev. Robert McNamara preached the sermon.

The altar dedicated this morning cost $10,000. It was designed by V. A. Fucigna of New-York and executed in the studio of his brother, Araldo Fucigna, in Florence, Italy. The altar proper is of Carrara marble. The top of the mensa, the gradines, and the altar steps are of white Italian marble. The exposition niche is lined with gold mosaics, and the round medallion over the tabernacle is of gilt bronze, to match with the tabernacle door. The panels under the mensa slab are inlaid with delicately tinted Venetian mosaics. The reredos is made of Siena marble from the convent quarries, while the two niches on either side of it are of statuary marble, the same as the altar. There is not another altar in the country with these niches. All the carvings are of special design, and are intended to be in keeping with the style of architecture of the church itself, which is a very handsome one. The whole is surmounted by a shrine, containing a beautifully executed statue of the Virgin. Surmounting all is a small gilt cross.

The altar towers twenty-eight feet above the flooring. The reredos is 17 feet high and 25 feet wide. The niches and the reredos are lighted with incandescent electric lights. In the dome over the exposition niche there is a bunch of electric lights. Six large brass candlesticks made from hammered metal belong with the altar.

The girls of the church school will hold a jubilee festival to-morrow evening. The Sodalities of the Children of Mary and the Immaculate Heart will give a reception to the pastor Tuesday evening. The young men and boys of the parish will have a jubilee festival Wednesday. A banquet will be given to Father Corley by the citizens of Yonkers Thursday evening, and on Friday evening there will be a reception by members of the congregation in his honor.

Among the clergymen present at the ceremonies to-day were the Rev. Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn, Mgr. O'Reilly, the Revs. John O. Creedon, James Dougherty, M. A. Cunnion, John McNamee, James McGean, Hugh Kelly, Thomas Wallace, William J. Hamilton, and Father Moler.

FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF WORK.

Services of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

The Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church celebrated yesterday its forty-fifth anniversary. The interior of the church was decorated with flags and palms. Over the altar were the figures "1851-1896" in a circle of electric lights.

The Rev. Henry T. McEwen, pastor of the church, officiated at a communion service at 11 o'clock and preached an appropriate sermon. The Sunday school attached to the church had its anniversary service in the afternoon, at which E. T. Turner and Alfred E. Marling made addresses.

The principal ceremonies were, however, held in the evening, when, after a prayer by Dr. Freshman, the Rev. Mr. Kingston of New-Hartford, N. Y., was introduced as the clergyman who saw the ground broken for the church forty-five years ago.

Mr. Kingston gave a short account of the history of the church for the forty-five years during which he had watched its growth, and called attention to some of the changes that had been made since, as a boy, he went sailing on rafts in the ponds surrounding the present structure.

Mr. Kingston then spoke of the men who had served the church in the past and present—of Mr. Booth, who died but a few months ago; of C. R. Robert, the noble founder of Robert College at Constantinople, which was slowly helping to undermine the tyranny of the "Unspeakable Turk."

He then referred to the Sabbath school as it existed in his early days, which he said were working days in the highest sense of the word. The programme of the Sunday school at that time was interesting. The school began at 9 in the morning and was followed at 10:30 by divine service, after which the members of the Sunday school in their turn taught in the mission schools. Then came an early afternoon service, followed by a prayer meeting, and in the evening there was still another prayer meeting, so that it often happened that seven distinct services were held on one Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, the next speaker, congratulated the church on keeping up its strength among all the disintegrating forces of our day. The principal topic he dwelt upon was the need of making the church more and more democratic, and more in touch with the lower part of the city. It was time, he said, for a new conception of the Church and Church duty. The Church must go to the people. It must cease to be a coterie and become universal if it wished to save men's souls.

MRS. FAY WANTS MARY ELLEN.

Says the Child Has Been Taken by Mr. Fay, a Chronic Wanderer.

Mary Ellen Fay, who is only three and a half years old, is missing, as this advertisement printed yesterday tells:

$25 REWARD will be paid for any information leading to the return of Mary Ellen Fay, aged 3 years and 6 months, who left her home, 231 East 34th St., on Tuesday, May 19, at 2:30 P. M.; is tall for her age, light hair, brown eyes, red and white plaid dress, blue sash, yellow straw hat, with wreath of flowers, black button shoes. Address her mother, MARY FAY, 231 East 34th St.

Mrs. Fay lives in the third flat at the house named. She is a plain woman of middle age, who looks as if she had long been accustomed to hard work.

"It is not me that is offering the reward," she said, "I have no money to offer. But I have some good friends, and they are doing all they can for me. There is no mystery about the child's disappearance. She was taken away by her father, and he has left home and gone wandering again.

"His name is Edward G. Fay, and I have been married to him twelve years. In that time he has left me five times without warning, staying away from a year to two years, and then coming back without money or clothes. I have been fool enough to take him back each time, and event to send him money to return with.

"My husband does not drink, and we did not quarrel. He is a waiter, and has held many good situations. The longest he ever staid in one place was thirteen months. He used to get tired and leave the head waiter just as he left me.

"When he went away before I never bothered about him, but now he has the child I have to try and find him.

"Where he has gone to I cannot tell. I have been walking all the time for the last three weeks trying to find out. Last time he went away he said he was going to Saratoga. I heard nothing from him for a year and a half, and then got a letter begging me to send him money to bring him here."

The crayon portrait of a very plain, vacant-faced young man with a stubby mustache and a very long neck was pointed out by Mrs. Fay. "That is his picture," she said, "and if he was only as good as he looks it would be well. But I am afraid the heart is not as good as the face."

Amateurs to Have a Trial.

The management of the Casino and American Roof Gardens advertised recently for amateurs who were anxious to try themselves on the public. Seventy applications have been received, and the aspirants will be trial entertainers on the Casino roof Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. One woman writes that she is "particularly strong in the potion scene of 'Romeo and Juliet' and the banjo." A man declares he "plays a fifty-four-key English concertina, and has a fire act." The best of the amateurs will appear one at a time on both roof gardens.

W. & J. Sloane

Beg to announce that their recent sale of Axminster and Velvet Carpets having proved so successful, they have determined to make another offering, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY, OF

250 Pieces

Imported and Domestic

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, at

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These Goods are renowned for their excellence of design and colorings, and any one requiring a carpet should embrace this unusual opportunity to secure good value.

A Large Variety of Patterns.

Broadway, 18th & 19th Sts.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TO AID LEBANON HOSPITAL.

Strawberry Festival on the Grounds of the Institution.

The Lebanon League, which was organized about a year ago, gave a strawberry festival and reception yesterday afternoon and evening in aid of the Lebanon Hospital at the hospital grounds, Westchester Avenue and Cauldwell Avenue. The reception was under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society. The members of the league in charge of the festival were Moses I. Falk, Harris Barnard, Bernard H. Arnold, Benjamin Weil, Mark Casper, Philip Barnard, Henry Levien, J. M. Guedalia, and Miss Rose H. Wolbach.

The chapel of the hospital was decorated with greens, and at booths erected on the grounds visitors might purchase lemonade, sweetmeats, flowers, and cigars. At the flower booth were Miss Flora Cohen, Miss Julia Stiller, Miss Goodman, and Miss Debora Rosen.

At the confectionery booth Miss Flora Rosen, Miss Sarah May Morris, Miss Pauline Cohen, Miss B. Hartman, and Miss Martha Aaron had charge. At the lemonade booth were Miss Hattie Kramer, Miss Bella Weil, Miss Hirschman, and Miss E. Leichter. The cigar booth was presided over by Miss Martha Falk, Miss Nettie Stiller, and Miss May Israel. Miss Pauline Aaron was in charge of the voting booth.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band played, and in the evening there was dancing.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. MOTTE.

She Was Formerly a Well-Known Comic Opera Singer.

Adelina Sophia Motte, formerly a singer of some note in comic opera, died yesterday morning at her home, 138 West Sixty-seventh Street. She was seized with a sharp pain in the heart late Saturday night, but refused to allow her husband to send for a doctor. She grew rapidly worse, and in a few hours died. The Coroner's office was notified.

Mrs. Motte, who was about fifty-five years old, was the daughter of Jeremiah Washburn of Boston, the architect and builder who designed and erected the Masonic Temple, the Custom House, the Tremont House, and the Revere House in that city.

She first became known professionally on a tour with the Castle-Campbell Opera Company. Later she was the mezzo-soprano of the D'Oyly Carte companies, and was Little Buttercup in "Pinafore" and Ruth in "The Pirates of Penzance."

Since her marriage and consequent abandonment of a professional career, Mrs. Motte had sung in the choir of the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and, at times, in St. Stephen's, on East Twenty-eighth Street, besides training the choir of the Jersey City Tabernacle. Her husband and one son survive her.

ATTEMPTED TO USE A KNIFE.

Lenihan Sent to the Island for Attacking a Salvation Army Orderly.

The meetings of the Salvation Army garrison at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway have been interrupted frequently by a party of roughs, headed by Jeremiah Lenihan of 530 West Forty-fourth Street.

In March Lenihan was arrested while leading an attack upon the garrison. He was sent to the Island from Yorkville Police Court, and swore that he would "get square" with Orderly Benjamin Shannon, who appeared against him. With four others he attempted to enter the barracks about 9 o'clock Saturday night.

Orderly Shannon was at the door. Knowing the object of the visit, he stopped Lenihan. With an oath, the fellow took out a knife and jumped at the orderly. It was a critical moment for Shannon, but one of the assailant's companions sprang in front of Lenihan, seized the hand that held the knife, and disarmed Lenihan.

In Yorkville Court yesterday Magistrate Crane committed Lenihan to the Island for five days.

CROWDS IN CENTRAL PARK.

Hundreds Yesterday Enjoyed the Sunshine and Listened to the Music.

An unusually large number of pleasure seekers took advantage of yesterday's cool breezes to enjoy the delights of Central Park. In the menagerie the central point of attraction was the seacow, though few were gratified in their desire to see the animal, which remained most obstinately at the bottom of the muddy pond.

A Mexican curassow, which has been presented to the Park Commissioners by the Cuban Fair Committee, was also visited by hundreds. It is of a jet-black color, and of about the same size as a small turkey. There is a second addition to the fallow deer colony. The stranger arrived some time Saturday night.

The Park Commissioners have ordered the free ice water barrels to be put in place. Three of them were in use yesterday. A special man is detailed to each one to serve the thirsty.

The usual throng assembled to hear the Seventh Regiment concert, which was the first of the season.

Nathan Straus Home from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus and their children, Miss Sarah, Charles, and Grant Straus, returned from Europe by La Touraine yesterday. They were three months on the Continent, chiefly in Italy.

We surprised the manufacturing world by giving, for this season, the largest serge order ever given by any one single house.

Wasn't intended as a surprise; it was simply the result of past experience—and it hasn't played us false.

For, already, we've sold over 500 more serge suits than last year at this time.

Doesn't take people long to find the best.

$12 to $30.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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RAILROAD COMPANY MEETINGS.

Two Western Lines Have Their Annual Election of Officers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Company was held at Hudson, Wis., yesterday. A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared. Messrs. Marvin Hughitt, W. W. Winter, D. P. Kimball, Byron L. Smith, and Chauncey M. Depew were elected Directors of the company for the term of three years, and the following officers were re-elected:

President—M. Hughitt; Vice President, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary—M. L. Sykes; Assistant Treasurer—S. O. Howe; Local Treasurer at St. Paul—C. H. Nash; Secretary—E. E. Woodman; Executive Committee—M. Hughitt, Albert Keep, C. M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, M. L. Sykes, William K. Vanderbilt, and David P. Kimball.

The annual meeting also of the stockholders of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company was held yesterday, and the following Directors elected—M. Hughitt, C. Vanderbilt, A. Keep, M. L. Sykes, W. W. Winter, C. H. Bigelow, J. M. Pitman, D. P. Kimball, J. B. Befield, C. M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, Thomas Wilson, E. E. Woodman, C. Simmons, and W. Sam H. Newman. Officers were re-elected as follows: President—M. Hughitt; Vice President—W. W. Winter; Treasurer—M. L. Sykes; Secretary—E. E. Woodman; Assistant Secretary—S. O. Howe; Assistant Treasurer—C. P. Nash. Executive Committee—M. Hughitt, C. M. Depew, M. L. Sykes, W. W. Winter, D. P. Kimball, A. Keep, and Thomas Wilson.

JEWS TO RULE THE EARTH.

Prophecies from the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Haldeman.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Haldeman of the First Baptist Church, Seventy-ninth Street and the Boulevard, in his sermon last night said that the Jews had been persecuted by all the civilized nations of the world, so that they were driven to lying, cheating, and other vices. No tongue could describe the tortures inflicted on them—not by pagans, but by Christians, who saw in the Jew the killer of Christ.

He said the day was fast approaching when an anti-Christ would arise among the Jews who would devastate the nations of Europe and build up a kingdom in Palestine the most powerful on earth. This Jewish King, he prophesied, would sit at Jerusalem, and from there smite the enemies of the Jews in Europe. In time, he said, God will cast down this anti-Christ, and the Jews will cry out that Christ was wounded and crucified for their sake, and that they are penitent, and God will lift them up for the sake of their penitence and pardon them.

The preacher said that missionaries would be sent out over the world to convert the people, and the last ten tribes would be sought for and found and brought into their country. Israel will then rule the world. The Jews are already 12,000,000 strong. There is less immorality among them than among other peoples. The Jews are now, he said, the financial masters of the world. In a few years they will control every profession in the world. God promised them honor, fame, and the wealth of the Gentiles before restoring them. That day is near at hand.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE CONTEST.

William C. Hughes Wins the Grady Memorial Medal for Oratory.

The annual oratorical contest for the Grady Memorial Medal took place yesterday afternoon at the De La Salle Institute, 108 West Fifty-ninth Street. The following students of Manhattan College participated: Walter J. Barry, Eugene F. McGinnis, William J. Ward, Joseph A. Farley, Louis E. Curran, Edwin S. Gleason, Francis J. Kuertzi, William J. O'Keefe, William C. Hughes, and James S. McDonnell. The judges were James J. Grady, Fire Commissioner O. H. La Grange, James J. Walsh, Patrick O'Shea, and the Rev. Martin J. Casserly.

The medal was awarded to William C. Hughes, whose recitation was "Toussaint L'Ouverture," and the college medal, second in grade, to Francis J. Kuertzi, who recited "Warren's Oration."

The following programme was rendered: Selections by the Manhattan College Orchestra; violin solo, Scotch air, by John J. Judge; selections by Manhattan Quartet, violoncello solo by John J. Baerman, violin trio, "Marche Nuptiale," by Leon Verry, Arnold Gleisberg, and Frederick Williamson.

CADETS SOON TO BE SOLDIERS.

Last Sunday Dress Parade at West Point—Who for Class Leader?

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 7.—The members of the graduating class participated in their last Sunday dress parade as cadets at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The entire corps attended divine services in the chapel this morning, and were addressed by Chaplain Shipman. Twenty-eight of the Catholic members afterward attended high mass in the Soldiers' Chapel Under the Hill, where the Rev. C. G. O'Keeffe of Highland Falls officiated.

As the time approaches for the departure of the graduating and furlough classes from the old gray walls of the barracks, an air of bustle and activity prevails, which is foreign to the regularity and quiet which at other times characterize the quarters.

It is now settled that Mr. Cousins of the Board of Visitors will deliver the graduating address.

There is considerable speculation about the post as to who will head the class after the examinations are concluded. The contest lies between Cadets Stuart and Hoffman. The former now holds the place, but the conditions may be changed when the Academic Board completes its work.

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Sketches and studies

Monday
June 8-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

CRETE AND THE POWERS

WHEN INTERESTS CLASH THERE IS BOUND TO BE A DIVISION.

Russia's Influence and Its Effect on the Situation—Will It Cause Delay and Give Opportunity for Massacre?—Increase of Sugar Bounties in Austria—Mrs. Uhl's Reception by the Empress—Emperor Rehearses Court Artists.

BERLIN, June 7.—The concert of the powers relative to the situation in the Island of Crete is of much the same character as was the now exploded entente of the powers in regard to Armenia, and all semblance of unity of purpose is certain to disappear upon the slightest approach to a collision of interests.

The Cologne Gazette, in an exhaustive article on the subject, thoroughly lights up the situation. The Vienna Freie Presse, taking the text of Emperor Francis Joseph's recent speech to the Austro-Hungarian delegations, argued that the Emperor's declarations gave proof that the Dreibund powers were agreed upon a common policy toward Turkey; that the interests of Austria were also the interests of Germany, and that the Dreibund was destined to intervene in Turkey almost immediately. These arguments are boldly and unequivocally attacked by the Berlin representative of the Cologne Gazette in a communication wherein the writer pointedly declares that Germany will take no direct part in events in the East, and merely desires that order shall be maintained and the status quo continued.

The policy of Germany upon this question, the writer adds, is identical with that of the other powers, and, above all, that of Russia. The Gazette in its article, which accompanies this communication, gives no hint, however, as to the drift of the Czar's policy, to which Germany is alleged to be attached.

The Vossische Zeitung, in an article on the same subject, asserts that Russia is exerting a practical protectorate over the Turkish Empire, and will not under any circumstances allow any power to interfere, nor will she accede to anything tending toward a separation or dismemberment of the Sultan's dominions. Pursuing the subject, the Vossische Zeitung asks:

The Influence of Russia.

"Will Russia so influence the negotiations of the powers as to cause delay which will enable the Turkish troops in the Island of Crete, which have now been increased to 18,000 men, to overpower the Cretans and repeat the Armenian massacres?"

The King of Greece and the Grecian Ministry seem to rely upon the warships which the powers have sent to Canea and Retimo to intervene in the event of a massacre of Cretans by the Turks, but at the same time the Grecian fleet is being mobilized, and the iron-clads Hydra, Spetzia, Psara, and Georgios, the cruiser Admiral Miaulis, and fifteen torpedo boats are ready to make their appearance in Cretan waters without the sanction of Russia if the unanimous voice of the Greek people shall compel the Government to act. The Cretan delegates who are now at Athens have presented an appeal to the Greek Government for a union of Crete with Greece, which was drawn up by an assembly of Cretan deputies which was held at Vamos on May 21.

Official information has been received here that the Czar and Czarina will come to Berlin about the middle of August, and, after completing their visit here, proceed to Vienna.

The contention of the Government, which has often been heard in the Reichstag in the course of the debates on the Sugar Bounty bill, that a large increase of the premiums upon sugar was the first step toward an international agreement to abolish sugar bounties altogether, has received a flat contradiction in the action of the Austro-Hungarian Government in promoting bills in the Austrian Reichstag increasing the amount granted for the payment of sugar bounties from 5,000,000 florins to 9,000,000 florins per annum. The measures introduced by the Government are provisional and purport to be enduring for one year only, but they are certain to become permanent laws, as there is a strong sugar interest in Austria. By the terms of these bills the internal sugar tax is increased from 11 florins to 13 florins per 100 kilogrammes, so that the consumers are thus squeezed all round, paying more for their own sugar and supporting manufacturers in supplying cheaper sugar, the United States and England being the principal importers.

Rehearsed by the Emperor.

The Emperor held, in the Royal Opera House on Wednesday, a full-dress rehearsal of the Court artists who are to appear at the German Embassy in Moscow Monday, June 8. The Emperor was received at the entrance of the Opera House by Count von Hochberg, the director of the institution. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Muck, conducted the concert part of the performance, and Stage Manager Grube and Herr Ludwig Barnay, the great German actor, directed the dramatic part. The Emperor expressed his entire satisfaction and pronounced the performance excellent.

Crown Prince William and his next younger brother, Prince Eitel-Frederick, who have been home during the Whitsuntide holidays, returned Tuesday to Ploen, where they will resume their studies in the college at that place. The Princes bade farewell to their mother the Empress and their younger brothers and sister at the Wild Park station, impetuously kissing and embracing their mother, and affectionately taking leave of the younger members of the imperial family.

The Empress was exceedingly gracious and friendly toward Mrs. Uhl, wife of the United States Ambassador, upon the occasion of that lady's first audience with her Majesty, May 30. The Kaiserin conducted her conversation in English, and in every way made Mrs. Uhl feel at ease. The Empress wore a pale-rose and pink silk morning demi-train dress, with a bonnet to match. Mrs. Uhl wore a dark heliotrope silk demi-train dress, trimmed with cream lace, a heliotrope chiffon, and a bonnet of heliotrope. Mr. and Mrs. Uhl gave their first reception Friday to the Diplomatic Corps at their residence, in Thiergartenstrasse.

Tampering with Tinned Meat.

The Foreign Office has issued a communication to the press in regard to malpractices indulged in by American tinned meat exporters in Belgium and Holland, who are alleged to be tampering with the cans and sending to Germany under forged declarations meats which have not been certified to by the American inspectors. As a consequence of this practice restrictions have been ordered which affect all American exporters of meats.

The Deutsche Fleischer Zeitung makes a vicious attack upon the American lard product, which, the paper asserts, is refined chiefly with cottonseed oil.

Baron von Heyking, the German Ambassador to China, and his wife sailed from Hamburg for New-York on June 4 on board the steamer Augusta Victoria, en route for China.

The King of Saxony is seriously ill with renal calculus.

Violent hurricanes, accompanied by rain, have prevailed throughout Germany within the last two days, causing great damage to property. The telegraph and telephone wires have been prostrated and communication by wire, particularly through the telephone, is suspended.

MR. PARKER'S SIDE OF IT.

The Commissioner Justifies His Course in the Police Board.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I beg to call your attention to certain statements and deductions in your editorial of to-day entitled "The Police Board Trouble," which are so erroneous and unjust that, despite my habitual (and perhaps, temporarily, unwise) silence as to newspaper comment and assumption, unjustified by facts, I feel compelled to notice them when they appear, put as these are, in the editorial columns of a newspaper like THE TIMES.

I am glad to see that you understand that the much-bruited "hold-up," or, as you call it, "the unfortunate dead-lock in the Police Board, on promotions," consists in my declination to vote for the promotion to Inspectorships of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh. In this, as in all other matters of promotion, I was influenced, not by personal prejudice or predilection, but entirely by conscientious reasons, which I considered amply sufficient for my vote. You say, "the other Commissioners say the reasons, so far as known, are not good," but what does this resolve itself into other than a difference of standard between them and me? You say, "What Parker's 'reasons' are the public has not been told." That is true. And I have maintained the same silence to the public as to the reasons for my vote in every case of promotion. I have seen enough of public life, and learned enough of human nature and the rights, feelings, and relations of men, not to wantonly make public property of that which appears to reflect upon them as public officials, and, consequently, as individuals.

You say the public "has a right to know if he intends to insist upon holding up the public business of an important department." It is sufficient answer to this to say that I am not going to insist upon anything of the kind. No word or action of mine has ever justified such a belief or statement. Whenever the votes necessary for a promotion cannot be obtained, that promotion is undoubtedly, in one sense, held up, but I have yet to learn that "the public business of an important department" depends upon the success of any single aspirant, or pair of aspirants, for promotion. You say that my associates "will agree to the other promotions until these are disposed of." To be accurate, I have heard that intention admitted by only one of my associates. But what do you think of it, on principle? My objection has been to two, leaving other candidates untouched. Whereupon my associate announces his objection to all the others, unless I withdraw my objections to those two. Kindly justify that for me, Mr. Editor, and if you cannot, express your opinion upon it.

Lastly, answering your last sentence, let me inform you that I represent no faction or clique of the Democracy. I am in the Police Board as one of the two Democrats whom the law demands shall be there, and as such I am bound to represent the whole mass of Democratic feeling and opinion. I am not a Tammany man, an O'Brien man, a Grace man, or a Steckler man. But just so far as every one of those men and organizations is Democratic, just so far I represent them all.

A. D. PARKER, Commissioner.
New-York, June 6, 1896.

Passengers on La Touraine.

The French Line steamship La Touraine, which arrived from Havre yesterday, had among her saloon passengers Mrs. Astor Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler and the Misses Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dillon, Mrs. H. J. Furber and Mr. Furber, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus and Miss S. Straus, Chefik Bey, Count Vincent Visone, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Warden.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CANADA

A BITTER FIGHT BETWEEN THE TORIES AND THE LIBERALS.

The Manitoba School Question the Great Issue in the Coming Elections—If the Government Wins, Scandal and Corruption Will Continue—Speculations as to the Forces of the Two Parties—The American Question Left Out.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 7.—The Federal elections throughout the Dominion of Canada are scarcely three weeks off. A campaign unequalled for the desperation and aggressiveness of the two parties, Tory and Liberal, is now being waged. Although intrenched in power during a continuous period of eighteen years, with clerical and bureaucratic influences in its favor, indications point to the defeat of the Tory administraion and the trumph of Liberal principles as championed by the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.

The odds are overwhelmingly against the opposition, but hopes of success are based on the awakened conscience of an electorate whose blind confidence in the past has impoverished the country and enriched a few manufacturers at the expense of the masses. The misgovernment and succession of scandals resulting from Tory rule have especially fallen hardest on the agricultural element, and have driven hundreds of thousands of young men to seek new homes in the United States.

The Liberals, unlike their opponents, are not well provided with funds for the campaign. Their very weakness may prove their salvation. The Conservatives, on the other hand, have rased a campagn fund, principally derived from rebates on subsidies granted speculative railway enterprises, exceeding, it is well understood, over $5,000,000. No effort will be spared by the army of office holders and other workers to debauch the electors and buy their way to power. Sir Donald A. Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner in England, is credited with having contributed $100,000.

The predominant issue is the Manitoba school question. Protection and free trade, the respective merits of which have proved the great dividing line between the two parties, are scarcely discussed except in the maritime provinces. The history of the Manitoba school question dates back nearly five years, when the Provincial Assembly of Manitoba abolished separate schools and established an unsectarian system of education. The Roman Catholics, at the dictate of the Manitoba Archbishop, Monsignor Ticheé, took the matter to the courts, when it was decided that the province had acted within its jurisdiction in abolishing separate schools. The Imperial Privy Council, in England, however, on a subsequent appeal, while justifying Manitoba's action as Constitutional, declared that the Roman Catholics had been deprived of a right they enjoyed before confederation, and pointed out that under the Federal Constitution the Dominion Government had authority to pass remedial legislation. Stress was laid on the fact that the power was discretionary and not imperative.

Yielding to the pressure of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, the Dominion Government at the recent session of Parliament introduced a relief bill which met with opposition from many Conservative members, as well as from the opposition. The debate dragged along three weeks, and although the measure reached a second reading, it could not be passed because the natural life of Parliament—five years—expired within three or four days.

The Government in the present campaign is pledged to remedial legislation, if returned to power. It is canvassing wrongfully upon the unanimous support of the Roman Catholic voters. The Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops have resorted to the expedient of issuing a joint mandement, or pastoral circular, enjoining upon the faithful, as a matter of conscience, to support only those candidates who are pledged to remedial legislation. The terrors of this reactionary means of coercion will influence many, but, on the other hand, many enlightened and independent-minded laymen, who oppose such means, will have to be reckoned with.

The Liberals assert that the Government has been altogether too hasty in interfering with provincial rights, and repudiate any coercive steps. The school question, they argue, should be settled on the basis of a compromise by the province itself. There should be, in the first place, they declare, a thorough investigation, and every possible effort should be made to remove the question from the political arena. The Liberal leaders, it is true, have not avowed remedial legislation under all circumstances, which would be wrong, and have simply raised an energetic protest to the method pursued by the Ottawa Government.

The Province of Quebec possesses a Catholic population exceeding 1,500,000. There the influence of the hierarchy and clergy is being dragooned in favor of the Tories. It will count for much with the simple-minded habitans, the returns of whose poverty-stricken soil are offset with visions of a happy life in the hereafter. This constitutes a source of danger for the Liberals. What is lost in Quebec will, it is expected, be more than compensated for in the rich Province of Ontario, whose inhabitants are principally Protestants. By a singular anomaly they have for the nonce found allies in the reactionary Ultramontanes, whose affinities are naturally with the Tories.

When the remedial bill was before Parliament last session nearly all the Government newspapers throughout the Province protested against interference in Manitoba. Many of them have been forced into line by a mysterious power, but a considerable number, while orthodox on the trade question, declare that any attempt to force separate schools upon an unwilling province will result in a rebellion. A score of Conservative members of Parliament bolted from their party on the issue.

A strong argument against the Liberals in many sections is the fact that their leader, Mr. Laurier, is a French Roman Catholic. On the other hand, the active opposition he made to coercion, and the opportunity of debate afforded him, of proclaiming that in the field of politics he would pay no more attention to the mandate of a priest than he would to any other elector, has made him many new supporters.

While the Government is making its fight among the French electors as the champion of the Roman Catholic Church and Catholic liberties, it is attempting unsuccessfully to dodge the issue in the other provinces. Even clerical influence may fail to win more than a majority of the seats in Quebec. Laurier's name exerts a magic effect upon thousands of his fellow-countrymen. As a tolerant, broad-minded man, he has stalwart Protestants fighting his battles. His reputation as an orator is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Through his abilities in competition with English Liberals, he has risen from the ranks to the leadership of a great party. While priding himself on his nationality, he has pleased the vanity of his countrymen, even although opposed to him in politics. French-Canadians have it now in their power to contribute toward electing one of their number to the Premiership, the highest gift of a confederated people. The dazzling prospect will go a long way in nullifying the tirades hurled against his head by country curés. His French supporters in Parliament are absolutely devoted to him. Without an exception, they voted against interference in Manitoba. "My policy," he declared, in ringing tones, "is conciliation, not coercion."

As a result of the school agitation, the Liberals are likely to divide the vote in the provinces west of Ontario, extending to the Pacific coast. Hitherto that section has elected a solid phalanx of Tory corruptionists. Ontario will return a majority of Liberals, more than enough to offset the anticipated Tory successes in Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

In this campaign the Government has let the United States severely alone. During the campaign of 1891, conducted by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, the Liberals were denounced as disloyal annexationists, and much ado was made about the supposed millions contributed from the United States for the Liberal cause. The Conservatives' then, as now, favored high protection, while their opponents declared in favor of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection. Reciprocity with the United States is also a plank in their platform. The Tories favor limited reciprocity, but aver that they will oppose any arrangement which would enable the American Government to frame a uniform tariff for both countries.

As a result of the Venezuela boundary dispute, the Government induced Parliament to appropriate $3,000,000 for the purpose of equipping the Canadian militia with modern magazine rifles. The jingoes, who think the country can alone be safe from American aggression in their hands, are attempting to beguile the electorate into believing that patriotism is found only in the Tory ranks. An ultra-British element in Canada looks upon the Liberal Party with suspicion. "The old flag" is their rallying cry.

The Government has also ranged on its side the various manufacturing interests, which have enjoyed prosperity through an iniquitous system of abnormal taxation. Their contribution to the election fund is estimated at from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Premier, is a resourceful and unscrupulous politician. His entry into public life occurred over forty years ago. He abandoned the medical profession for politics in his youth, and by the change made himself a millionaire. He forced the unwilling people of the Province of Nova Scotia, by a devious method, into the Dominion Confederation nearly thirty years ago, and has been the "boss" of Eastern Canada ever since. His pathway through life is strewn with the political corpses of men who dared to oppose his imperious will. A type of triumph in the regulations. Among the members of the committee were Berthelot of the Institute; Bertillon, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics; Boutmy of the Institute, Director of the Ecole des Sciences Politiques; Michel Bréal of the Institute, Professor of the Collége de France; Xavier Charmes of the Institute, Director in the Ministry of Public Instruction; Darboux of the Institute, Dean of the Faculty of Sciences; Paul Dubois of the Institute, Director of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts; James B. Eustis, Ambassador of the United States; Gréard of the Académie Française, Rector of the Académie de Paris; Levasseur of the Institute, Professor of the Collége de France; Liard, Director of Higher Instruction; Maspéro of the Institute, Professor of the Collége de France; Alfred Mézières, Secretary of the Committee of Patronage for Foreign Students; Pasteur of the Académie; Gaston Paris, Administrator of the Collége de France; Jules Simon, Albert Sorel, and Colmet de Santerre.

"The committee brazen-faced arbitration was knighted by the Queen.

The fate of Canada for the next five years will be determined June 23. If the Government is sustained, corruption and scandal will continue unchecked. A vindication of Liberal principles, after passing through a dim vista of national ruin, will place Canada on the path of progress and prosperity.

Fell from a Funeral Carriage.

Cimedo Ligmore, six years old, of 220 Grand Street, fell out of a carriage yesterday morning, while on his way to his father's funeral. The carriage was going from a stable to the house, and was in front of 146 Elizabeth Street, when the boy, who was playing with the handle of the door, fell out. An ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital, who examined the boy, found only a few bruises, and he was taken home.

Uncertain.

From The Chicago Post.

"The tailor's bill has come," she said sweetly.

"Whose?" he asked, without looking up from his paper. "Mine or yours?"

A BOON FOR STUDENTS

FRENCH UNIVERSITIES OPEN TO AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN.

Advantages Similar to Those Obtainable in Germany and Austria May Now Be Had in France by All Graduates of American Colleges—A Decree of the Council of Higher Instruction Obtained by the Franco-American Committee.

American students, both men and women, may now have gratuitously in the universities of France privileges as full as those allowed to American men in Germany and Austria by paying the requisite number of gold fredericks half yearly. Harry J. Furber, Jr., of Chicago, whose memorial to the Ministry of Public Instruction started the movement among French educators in May, 1895, arrived yesterday on La Touraine. He represented in Paris the American branch of the Franco-American Committee that brought about the decree of the Council of Higher Instruction modifying the university system. He yesterday explained to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what had been accomplished.

"France now does more for American students than Germany, but to show precisely what it does I must point out the features of German treatment. An American is allowed to matriculate and qualify for a degree by showing a certificate of graduation from any American college. In certain instances even that is dispensed with. He can elect the studies he desires to pursue, and may change from university to university with each subject. The two features of the university—that of providing facilities for education and certifying to intellectual attainments by diplomas—are kept distinct. The student is free from examination except when he applies for a degree. Prior to that application no test is made of his progress, nor is there any interference with the nature or method of his work.

"In France, on the contrary, the student was required to pursue a fixed programme of studies at the same time and in the same place. The diplomas of American colleges were not considered as equivalent to the diploma of the French Lycée in getting admission to certain faculties. Compulsory examinations were held at frequent intervals, and a surveillance was exercised over the student.

"The Americans who went abroad to study did not find it profitable to submit to the strict régime imposed in France. Students from the United States, with exceptions, are men who have passed beyond the rudimentary grades of education and have reached the stage of specialists. They are of intellectual maturity, graduates from American colleges, and are in quest not of discipline but of knowledge. Many American students studying abroad purpose to apply for American professorships at home, and they desire to have certificates to show what they have done. These they could not get in France without submitting to the details of the French system. The consequence was that to the 1,000 Americans enrolled in the German universities, only 30 or 40 were attending the French universities.

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"The committee consisted of the Presidents of Yale, Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, and other leading American colleges, and Andrew D. White, Carroll D. Wright, Prof. Simon Newcomb, and other notable persons. They made their representations by correspondence. As a result, an American may now be admitted free to the French faculty of science by a diploma from a recognized college in the United States, may elect any group of studies, may migrate from Paris to Lyons, to Bordeaux, or to any other French university, and may pass examinations when he chooses, singly or in block. After passing an examination on a single subject he receives a certificate; after passing on the subjects of a group, a diploma, and then, if he chooses to submit a thesis, and passes a final examination successfully, he may receive the degree of doctor.

"What has been obtained in respect to the faculty of science has been granted also in that of theology, and is about to be allowed in the faculty of letters and medicine. In the fifth and last faculty, the French system, that of law, Americans have nothing to ask. In only one German university, that of Göttingen, are women admitted. In France women have access to all. Although the modifications were brought about for the benefit of Americans, all foreigners may avail themselves of them."

Mr. Furber is a lawyer in Chicago, who, while detained in France for more than a year on other business, devoted much of his time to the subject of American students' opportunities there. He has received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Halle, Germany, and has lectured on political economy in the Northwestern University. He left for his home last night.

A MOMENTOUS ARMY QUESTION.

Controversy Concerning the Form and Use of the Aiguillette.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—An old army controversy is destined to be revived by the agitation again of the aiguillette question. The aiguillette is a device worn by Adjutant Generals and Inspector Generals from time immemorial. It formerly had a purpose, being the cord which supported a pencil used by Adjutants and Inspectors in their duty on the field. The utility of the thing gradually disappeared, and the surviving vestige is the elaborate golden cords terminating in graceful pendants, which fall over the breasts of the coats of Adjutant Generals and Inspector Generals in our army. The device is worn as well by similar officers of the militia.

Naturally those staff officers who for years have worn this distinguished mark resist any attempt to extend the ornamentation to the officers of other crops. They maintain it has a significance to them, and that it will lose its only reason for being if all staff officers shall adopt the aiguillette. The War Department officials are considering a slight change in the design, Gen. Miles being credited with favoring a device such as is worn in the Italian Army, one costing less than the aiguillette of our service, while being quite as ornamental. Gen. Ruggles, the Adjutant General, does not favor any change, or, at least, does not approve of the proposition to permit all staff officers to wear the aiguillette.

The matter may seem a small one to civilians, but when army officers become divided on a question of uniform, the contention is momentous.

MAY PROVE A MURDER.

Hahne Shot O'Brien in Chatham Square After a Dispute.

Three pistol shots were fired in quick succession by a man standing in front of the saloon at 1 Chatham Square about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The man dropped the revolver and started to run, with two detectives after him. He had gone only a few steps when he stumbled over the body of a man in the gutter, and before he could pick himself up the detectives caught him. The man in the gutter was sent in an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found he had been shot in the right side, the ball penetrating the lung. His recovery is doubtful.

The prisoner was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court later, and was held without bail to await the result of his victim's injuries. He gave his name as John W. Hahne, twenty-one years old, of Chicago.

From men who had been in the saloon it was learned that the injured man is James O'Brien, thirty-five years old, of Chicago. The two men quarreled about money matters. Hahne fired one shot in the air and another through his own hat, according to witnesses. The police think he did this to make it appear that O'Brien had first shot at him and that he fired in self-defense.

TWO VACANCIES IN THE ARMY.

Desirable Posts in the Subsistence Department—Many Applicants.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—There are to be two vacancies in the Army Subsistence Department. By the retirement of Col. J. W. Barriger at New-York the other day the legal quota of the corps was attained, the department having been in course of gradual reduction for some years. The next retirement, on Wednsday, will be that of Col. Thomas Wilson, the purchasing subsistence officer at the Army Building, in Whitehall Street, New-York.

The retirement will advance to the next higher grade Capt. D. M. Scott, who is on leave and who immediately will go upon the retired list. This will make two places at the bottom of the list, and give line officers a chance to secure agreeable duty with prospects of rapid promotion, with the rank of Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

There already are about 200 applications on file from line officers, most of them of the rank of Lieutenant, but many of them of the rank of Captain. One of the candidates is a survivor of the Greely expedition, Lieut. D. H. Brainard, now of the Second Cavalry. Brainard was commissioned an officer in Mr. Cleveland's first Administration.

AT MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CALL.

Sir Hercules Robinson in England—Witnesses Against Raiders Arrive.

LONDON, June 7.—The British steamer Tartar, from Table Bay, &c., arrived at Plymouth to-day. Among her passengers were Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, who was recently summoned to London by Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Graham John Bower, Imperial Secretary at Cape Town, who returns for further instructions from the Government anent the South African difficulties.

There were also on board the Tartar many officials of the Transvaal, including President Krüger's grandson, Lieut. Eloff, who will appear as witnesses against Dr. Jameson and the other officers who took part in the raid into the Transvaal.

FRIEND TO WHEELWOMEN

MAGISTRATE SIMMS DENOUNCES A POLICEMAN AND A TRUCK DRIVER.

The Policeman Had Unjustifiably Arrested a Young Woman Whose Lamp Had Gone Out—The Truckman Had Deliberately Insulted a Woman on the Street, and Her Husband, Who Had Been Watching Her, Caused His Arrest.

Magistrate Simms appeared as a friend of bicycle riders yesterday. He used some very plain language to a policeman who had made an unjustifiable arrest of a young woman, and also took occasion in another case to tell what he thought of loafers who insult women bicycle riders.

The policeman who spent a very unpleasant ten minutes was Henry Rosenberg of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. He had arrested Miss Nettie Crane of 135 West Fourteenth Street for riding a bicycle without the lamp being lighted.

The young woman told Magistrate Simms that she was on her way home down Eighth Avenue, when, at Thirty-seventh Street, the policeman stopped her and notified her that her lamp was not lighted. She promptly dismounted, lighted the lamp, and was about to remount when Rosenberg said: "Now, you're my prisoner."

Miss Crane said that when she passed under the elevated railroad tracks at Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue the light in the lamp was burning. When she got out under the electric lights the glare of the lamp was no longer visible, and she did not know that the light had gone out until the policeman stopped her.

The young woman was very indignant, as she had been forced to remain in the police station until late at night, and had been locked up with women of bad character.

Magistrate Simms, turning to Rosenberg, said:

"Policemen such as you are a disgrace to the force. A policeman is supposed to have ordinary good sense and to exercise a little judgment. You seem to have used neither in this case. Here is a young, respectable woman locked up and forced to remain in the station with women of low character, while really, as you admit yourself, you arrested her while her lamp was lighted, according to the corporation ordinance. I honorably discharge her."

A bicycle case which next commanded the Magistrate's attention also aroused his indignation. Dennis Haggerty, a truckman, was arraigned by a park policeman, charged with having insulted Mrs. Frank J. Searin of 125 Greenwich Avenue as she was riding near the Washington Arch Saturday afternoon. Her husband was standing upon the sidewalk watching her when the truckman drove alongside her wheel and insulted her with the worst of language.

The husband heard him, and, running out, seized the horses by the reins and held them while he shouted for the police.

Haggerty did not deny having used the language and was held in $200 bail for his good behavior for six months. In imposing the sentence, Magistrate Simms said: "The only sorry that I cannot make your punishment more severe. You belong to a class of blackguards which is much too common in and about New-York. I have frequently heard men and women insulted by truck drivers and low-lived fellows upon the sidewalks as they were riding their wheels through the streets of this city. You should be taught a lesson, and I deem it a pleasure that I am able to administer it in this instance."

In default of the bond, Haggerty was committed to the workhouse.

Patrick Lynch, another truck driver, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms on a charge preferred by Joseph Sawyer, a bicyclist, of having ridden him down in Macdougal Street Saturday afternoon. According to the evidence, Lynch had deliberately crowded another bicycle rider off into the sidewalk that the wheelman was forced to jump from his wheel to keep from being run over. In the altercation which followed Lynch allowed his horses to proceed without any direction from himself, and it was then that Sawyer was knocked down. Lynch was fined $10.

"FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE."

Little Girls Collect for Sick Babies' Fund and Buy Ice Cream.

Three little girls were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday charged with trying to collect money for a sick babies' fund, which they intended to spend for their own enjoyment.

Agents King and Pissaro of the Gerry society found the girls on Saturday going from store to store in Canal Street begging money for a sick babies' fund, and placed them under arrest. Their names are Rachel Snyder, aged ten years, of 126 Allen Street, and Bertha and Fannie Dungelbum, aged nine and ten years, of 81 Rivington Street. At first Rachel insisted that she was merely trying to get some money for the babies. The other girls, however, said that they intended to spend the money for themselves. Last Saturday, they said, Rachel had collected $1, which they spent for ice cream. Magistrate Flammer discharged them with a reprimand.

THE ROBBER OF BRENT ROAD.

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. . . By Howard Fielding.

SYNOPSIS.

Douglass Morrison is found dead in his library by his daughter Emily, at about midnight, just after her brother Will has come home. The narrator of the story attends the Coroner's inquest and listens to the testimony. First Emily and then William Morrison testify to finding their father in the room, with a wound in his head, made by some blunt instrument. General suspicion rests upon William Morrison, who has been arrested, but he proves an apparent alibi with the aid of friends. Then Dr. Bishop, who had been summoned at the time of the murder, testifies that there was another injury—that marks on the throat of Douglass Morrison showed that there had been an attempt to strangle him. He testified to finding a twisted handkerchief in the pocket of William Morrison's coat, and to various other circumstantial evidence fixing the crime on the latter. Preble, a detective, and a friend of the narrator, is called to the stand, and proves by his evidence that Douglass Morrison was out of doors on the road near his house, where various robberies had lately occurred, when he received the blow, and that he had had sufficient strength to return to the house before dying. He announces that he has discovered that certain footprints at the scene of the crime had been made by Henry Dunning, a highly respected citizen. Dunning is called to the stand and admits that he administered the fatal blow.

PART III.

A QUICK DECISION.

It was almost impossible for the Coroner to restore order. I thought for a few minutes that violence might be attempted, but the crowd did not lose its senses so completely. After the tumult had begun to subside, the Coroner held a conference with the Assistant District Attorney, probably with the intention of giving an opportunity for the excitement to subside before proceeding to question Dunning further.

Availing myself of this pause, I questioned Preble about Dunning.

"He is a bachelor, about forty-five years old, and reputed to be rich," replied the detective. "His father was one of the so-called discoverers of Westchester, and the advance in real estate prices gave him a fortune, which his son inherited a few years ago."

"A bachelor," said I, glancing at the self-accused murderer, whose agonized gaze was fixed upon Emily Morrison. "Is there a love affair in this case?"

"There is," replied Preble. "Dunning is one of the many who have fallen under the spell of Miss Morrison's beauty. I've been reviewing the gossip of the neighborhood during the past year, and I have learned that there were many who thought Miss Morrison favored Dunning, in spite of the fact that he is so much her senior."

"He's a man who would be attractive to the majority of women," said I. "He is tall, and strong, and, under more favorable conditions, would show grace and dignity, I have no doubt."

"They would have made a fine couple," said Preble, speaking as if we had been in a ballroom rather than in the centre of a scene of deadly excitement. "She is a strong woman, both in body and mind, though her face has more prettiness than beauty. A fine couple, I declare; but her father couldn't see it. If gossip is to be trusted—and I haven't much else to go by—Douglass Morrison commanded his daughter to freeze this fellow's hopes."

"Then there was personal ill will between them?" I exclaimed. "Did that give you the clue?"

"Not at all," replied Preble. "I gave a correct account of my work when I was on the stand. Oh, I tell the truth, under oath. As to the ill will, I'm not aware that Dunning knew he was opposed by Mr. Morrison. You see, the affair had hardly gone far enough for that. Dunning was a patient wooer. No; if there were any quarrels as a result of this affair, they were in the Morrison household."

"Between father and daughter?"

"Perhaps the mother took a part."

"Preble, I can't follow you."

"My dear fellow, I don't intend that you shall. You came here to be amused. Isn't the entertainment a success?"

"It is, indeed."

"Then don't complain if I seem to be a bit theatrical. I might have told you in the beginning how this case was coming out. Instead I have let you deceive yourself, and have even contributed to the deception without absolutely telling falsehoods."

"But tell me this: Does the Brent Road robber figure in the case?"

"He does. It was he who lay in wait in the shadow of Dr. Bishop's stable. It was he who drew that noose around Douglass Morrison's throat as he was dying."

"Then Will Morrison is the highwayman, and Dunning is shielding him for the girl's sake!"

"Wait. Hear what Dunning will say. The Coroner is ready for him now."

The disturbance in the room had subsided. It was replaced by a breathless curiosity as the Coroner bent forward to question the witness.

"Mr. Dunning," he said, "you have made an extraordinary statement. It demands explanation. Yet I am legally bound to give you the benefit of the statute which says that no person shall be forced to testify against himself. With that in view, do you desire to proceed?"

"I must," groaned Dunning. "I would have wished to conceal my knowledge of this terrible affair, but that is no longer possible. The facts are these:

"I was returning to my home shortly before midnight Tuesday. It was very dark. I had in mind the robberies that have taken place hereabout, but felt no fear. I was armed, and, besides, it seemed to me that the criminal might hesitate to attack a man of my stature.

"Just as I passed Dr. Bishop's stable a man who was lurking in the dense shad-

He Aimed a Terrific Blow at My Head.

ow sprang upon me. He aimed a terrible blow at my head with a heavy cane.

"I dodged the blow, which only grazed my shoulder. Forgetting my own weapon entirely, I struck out with my right hand.

"He's a great boxer," whispered Preble.

"More by chance than skill," continued the witness, "the blow struck fairly on the jaw of my assailant. He had slipped when he missed me, and had fallen against the fence. When I struck, I felt that his head went crashing against the iron.

"He seemed to rebound from it, and, half turning around, he fell upon his back on the flagstones, where he lay motionless. I bent over him. It was so dark that I could scarcely see his face, yet something familiar in the faint glimmer of the pale countenance startled me.

"There were matches in my overcoat pocket. I lighted one, and by its flash was horrified to recognize the face of my neighbor, Douglass Morrison.

"Even with the evidence of the unprovoked atttack upon myself, I would not have suspected the truth. But when I saw that the upper part of his face had been concealed by a mask or vizard, which had slipped to one side as a result of my blow and his fall, the conclusion flashed upon me irresistibly that this man was the robber whose deeds had startled us all.

"I believed then and still believe that he was insane; that his crimes were the result of monomania, and had no moral significance; that they cast no true disgrace upon his name, nor call for shame on the part of those to whom he was near and dear.

"What should I do? Should I call for help and denounce him as the highwayman? I believed him to be dead. He was no longer an enemy of society. He was an object of pity rather than hatred. What course of action would cause the least pain to all concerned? In an instant I recognized that, if he were found dead under such circumstances he would seem to have been victim of the highwaymen of whom we have all stood more or less in fear. Would not that be less painful to—to his daughter, to his son, than the truth would have been

TEN CENTURIES RECALLED

HUNGARY'S HISTORY ILLUSTRATED IN HER GREAT FAIR.

From Both Architectural and Archaeological Points of View the Exposition Buildings Are Highly Admirable, and the Exhibits Are of a Peculiarly Interesting Kind—Relics of Dynasties Running Back Almost to Roman Times.

The Vienna correspondent of The London Times says that the Hungarian Millennial Exhibition differs in several important respects from even the most comprehensive of the great industrial fairs that have been held within recent years in other capitals, inasmuch as it includes the features which formed their principal attraction, while giving others of high interest. It is less an exhibition, in the ordinary sense of the word, than a great museum of antiquities of varied descriptions, arranged in chronological order and in such a manner as to present a harmonious whole.

The intention, however, was to give a picture of the entire life of a people, and the young but growing industry of Hungary has also received its proper place and its due share of attention. This section will certainly reward careful study on the part of those who desire to follow the development of a new and enterprising competitor in the markets of the world, and one that has already proved its capacity in a manner that has attracted the notice of foreign capital.

In a country like Hungary, which is chiefly devoted to agriculture and stock raising, it is a matter of course that horse and cattle shows should not be forgotten on such an occasion as the present. The Magyar is pre-eminently a breeder, and is as fond of the horse today as were his forefathers, whose whole fighting force at one time consisted of mounted bowmen. In the native land of the hussar and herdsmen it is therefore only natural to find that a series of these shows has been arranged to extend throughout the whole period during which the exhibition remains open. It includes some of the lean white oxen, with immense horns, which the Hungarian painter loves to harness to the huge four-wheeled wagons of the invading Magyars of the ninth century, and which are still to be seen grazing on the Hungarian plains.

These elements, however, though important, are of less general interest and offer far less novelty than the wealth of architectural beauty and archaeological instruction that has been arranged with exceptional skill on the lake side, and between the trees of the town park, in three groups of historical buildings, modeled by M. Ignatius Alpar, himself a Hungarian, on the remains of Hungarian architecture of three periods, into which the history of the country is divided. The unique and priceless collection of historic relics and works of art, which is fittingly housed in these admirable reproductions, is not only highly attractive in its details, but as a whole, owing to the excellent arrangement, gives a clear and striking outline of the development of the Hungarian people.

The present exhibition has been planned on a much larger scale than the majority of those that preceded it elsewhere. It occupies a space of no fewer than 520,000 square meters, and, in addition to the historical section just mentioned, contains some 100 separate buildings, ranging from thatched cabins to palaces, and including a so-called ethnographical village, an exact reproduction of the homes of the peasantry of all the various races inhabiting the lands of the Hungarian Crown. Immediately adjoining the exhibition proper is Herr Oscar Marmorek's highly successful model of the old fortified town of Buda, half Christian and half Mohammedan, during the period of the Turkish domination. Opposite the principal entrance is a new fine art gallery, in which strangers and Hungarians can enjoy the works of the younger generation of native artists, as well as of foreign exhibitors.

An island in that part of the town park appropriated to the exhibition has been happily selected as the site of M. Alpar's wonderful epitome of Hungarian architecture. The seclusion thus obtained, together with the circumstance that on one side the battlements and castellated walls rise directly from the water, adds greatly to the romantic and picturesque effect of the whole, which is further promoted by the weather-beaten appearance which the architect has so successfully given to the building. Passing through the principal entrance and crossing an arm of the lake over a mediaeval bridge, the visitor is confronted by an imposing pointed arch, flanked by two towers. This gives admission to a courtyard of irregular outline, around which the several buildings are grouped. Immediately to the left is a plaster cast of the façade of the church at Jaák, which is regarded as the most beautiful and perfect specimen of the architecture of the period. As there now exist in Hungary no remains of Romanesque domestic architecture of that date, M. Alpar was obliged to resort to French and German models for the rest of this portion of the building.

The main feature of the ground plan is a square courtyard, surrounded by cloisters, on one side of which is the chapel, while on the others are rooms for the exhibition of the few relics of this period, and a series of chambers set apart for the reception of the Emperor-King. The latter are furnished in a style corresponding to that of the building, but the different articles have been made from original designs by the architect, as there are no examples extant of the wooden furniture of that age. Every single pillar in the cloisters around the courtyard is copied from an original in some part of the country, so that the whole constitutes quite a museum of this particular architectural detail.

On the opposite side, to the right, is the second or Gothic group, including a portion of the Castle of Vajda Hunyad, erected in the fifteenth century by the Hungarian hero John Hunyady. One façade, with buttresses surmounted by bay windows, rises from the lake side, where its exquisite simplicity of outline and the soft color of its weather-stained walls render it—from a pictorial point of view—the gem of the whole reproduction. The exterior and interior are in exact conformity, both in shape and size, with the original, which has been restored at the cost of the Government. The sculptural ornament of the chapel in this group is considered to be among the finest of the sixteenth century.

The third structure, in the Renaissance style, is in some respects perhaps the most charming of all, the effect being particularly bright, cheerful, and harmonious. Ideas for this building have, among other sources, been taken from the residence of Rakoczy II., Prince of Transylvania, at Eperjes, and from town halls and chateaux in various parts of the country. The principal façade is a free imitation of the fashion introduced by Fischer von Erlach, the architect of the Vienna Burg, who greatly influenced the development of Hungarian art, as is shown by the numerous buildings there which bear traces of his style.

Owing to the successful efforts of M. Emerich de Szalay, the Director of the Historical Museum, and of the historical section of the exhibition, supported by a few of his colleagues, it was decided, in spite of some opposition, that all the interior decorations should be copied from specimens of Hungarian architecture. The result is that the foreign visitor, walking through these rooms, can nowhere cast his eyes either upon a painted ceiling or a piece of mural or other decoration that is not of Hungarian origin, or, at least, directly connected with that country in some way.

The three groups, thus indicated rather than described, correspond to the three main periods of Hungarian history. The first is that of the Arpads, extending from 896 to the extinction of the dynasty, in 1301. The second period, which immediately follows, is that of the Kings of different lines, and concludes with the disastrous battle of Mohacs, in 1526. The third, or Hapsburg, period which supervened lasted until the establishment of the dual system in the year 1867.

Anything like a full account of the contents of the three groups into which the historical section is divided is out of the question, but some of the principal exhibits may be mentioned. The first, or Arpad, division, is chiefly occupied by relics of St. Stephen, the first Christian King of Hungary, but it also shows at least one interesting memorial of the heathen Magyar.

This is the open grave of one of the conquerors, who has carried his treasures with him, being buried with his steed, arms, and silver ornaments. At his feet lie the head, tail, and four legs of his horse. His sword and dagger, flint and steel, rest by his side, together with the stirrups and mouthpiece of his charger, and some bones from his own last meal upon earth. Here is also the legendary horn of Lehel, one of the Dukes who preceded the Arpads, a model of the royal robes of St. Stephen, and a plaster cast of the tomb of his wife, Queen Gisela, together with coins, spurs, documents, &c., and a handsome baptismal font of the thirteenth century.

The great hall of Vajda Hunyad contains a collection of arms and armor, either made or worn in Hungary, including the suit of mail of King Louis II., who died at the battle of Mohacs. In other rooms are exhibited a number of municipal seals and the insignia of office of municipal dignitaries, the most remarkable being a sceptre-like wand in precious metals.

It is worthy of note that the municipal minutes, several of which are shown here, are written in Latin or German. It is only in the present century that Hungarian has come into use for official purposes.

A series of 600 impressions of historic seals are contributed from the archives in Vienna, the most interesting being that affixed in the year 1222 to the Golden Bull of Andrew II., the Hungarian Magna Charta.

Passing over a long array of costly vestments and elaborate crucifixes, croziers, chalices, and other objects used in divine service, attention may be called to the mitre, thickly studded with pearls and precious stones, which the Hungarian Primate wears at the coronation of the King, and the cross upon which the sovereign swears to respect the Constitution.

Here also is a reproduction of the furniture of the first public library in Hungary, which was established by King Matthias Corvinus, with original folios of the period that have been borrowed from the church at Gyula Fejervar. These books are chained to the desks, and can only be removed by the librarian. In this connection should also be mentioned Count Alexander Apponyi's collection of works by the early humanist and Hungarian maps.

The third, or Hapsburg, period, commencing in the second quarter of the sixteenth century, is marked by increased brilliancy and richness in the mass of church decorations, vestments, and sacred vessels that are here exhibited. This reaches its highest point under "King" Maria Theresa, as the Hungarians preferred to style the great Empress. Previous to her time Catholic Bishops wore beads, as is shown in several portraits in this section, which also contains the counterfeit presentments of Calvinist ministers and relics and vestments exhibited by the Jewish community—a juxtaposition which aptly symbolizes Hungarian toleration.

A reproduction of the beautiful chapel of Cardinal Bakocz, Primate of Hungary at the close of the fifteenth century, copied from the original in the cathedral at Gran, is one of the noteworthy features of the interior. Reproductions are likewise given from one of the Esterhazy palaces, including the bedroom occupied by Maria Theresa on her visit to the Prince, together with the original bed and other furniture used by the Empress on that occasion. There is also a series of portraits of the Hapsburg rulers; and an alchemist's furnace, his library, and the chemicals with which he hoped to transmute base metals into gold should not be overlooked.

The collections of arms and armor lent by the King, Princes Batthyany and Esterhazy, and others cover the whole period between the battle of Mohacs and the last Hungarian revolution. Among them are relics of the Turkish wars and of the struggles against Frederick the Great and Napoleon, as well as Rakoczy's sword, a plain broad blade, slightly curved, of about the size and weight of a cavalry sabre.

Many of the original documents exhibited are of exceptional interest. They include letters from Louis XIV. and Oliver Cromwell—the latter in Latin—to Rakoczy II.; the nomination by the Sultan of a Prince of Transylvania, a very decorative production in blue and gold; Stephen Bathory's signature to a treaty of peace; the abdication of John Sigismund, and a cipher letter in numerals by one of the Rakoczy Kings. Of more living interest than the foregoing are the documents bearing the signatures of Kossuth and the other members of the provisional Government of 1848-9, as well as portraits of the Hungarian Generals, and arms and other memorials of that period.

NEW NATIONAL PARK IN WYOMING.

Commissioner McLaughlin Tells of the Government's Purchase.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

Indian Inspector McLaughlin has returned to this city after a trip to the Shoshone agency, in Wyoming, where he concluded a treaty with the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes for the cession to the Government of a section of land ten miles square in one corner of their reservation. The purchase includes the famous hot springs, at the head of the Big Horn River, in the Owl Mountains, and the price to be paid is $60,000. The purchase will be converted into a reserve and held as a National park.

"The springs have long been famed among the Indians for their curative properties," said Mr. McLaughlin. "For generations the Indians have resorted to the place, and I have no doubt that they will be equally famous among the whites before long. They are situated among the most magnificently picturesque scenery it has ever been my privilege to look upon. It is doubtful if there is any portion of this country where there is such rugged grandeur as among the Owl Mountains in Northwestern Wyoming, and the hot springs are in the midst of the most magnificent part of the range. The trouble now with the springs is that they are difficult of access. I rode about 250 miles from the railroad to get to the ground, and building a railroad there is a question that engineers will have to settle. The place looks very forbidding, and even with horses it is not an easy journey.

"The portion of the reservation that I negotiated for is in the northwest corner. The reserve is about seventy miles square, and the springs are just about that distance from the agency, which is quite close to Fort Washakie. I left the Union Pacific at Rawlins and rode 140 miles north to the agency and went thence to the springs. A few miles above the springs a stream enters the gorge that is very narrow and of great depth. The gorge traverses the mountains for a great distance, and the stream that emerges from it is called the Big Horn River. A few miles down this river is the principal spring, and this is close enough to the boundary of the reservation that a section ten miles square running to the corner of the reserve will include it.

"At the springs I found about twenty-five white men, all of them invalids, and many of them suffering from rheumatism. I was told by some of them that they had tried half of the several springs that have attained fame before going there, but without relief, and they had all been benefited by the waters. Most of the sick men had been carried through the mountains on cots, but they were walking about when I got there. They go in from the east and northeast, where the country is not so broken and the nearest railroad point is almost directly east—Casper, on the Fremont and Elkhorn.

"After going over the ground, I returned to Fort Washakie and called a council. The Indians are very much scattered, and they had great difficulty in getting in on account of the streams. The reservation is occupied in common with Shoshones and Arapahoes, and the tribes are about equally divided as to numbers. There are about 1,700 of each. Nearly all the 457 adult males attended the council, which was held at the agency proper ten days ago. The famous old Chief Washakie, who is now ninety-two years old, but well preserved, conducted the open council for his people, and I had no difficulty in having the council in one day. The price agreed upon was $60,000, to be paid in five annual installments. The Indians all signed the purchase treaty, or agreement, as the department now calls it, and the reservation is now a part of the public domain."

Visited His Old Parishioners.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

SUPERIOR, Wis., June 1.—The Rev. Francis Hermann, the alleged Salt Lake murderer, was in Superior three weeks ago and remained several days visiting at the homes of his former parishioners and other acquaintances. He came here directly from Kansas City, but told friends he had previously been at Decorah, Iowa, the home of his third wife's parents. He stopped while here at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Scarwi, pastor of the Steel Plant Norwegian-Danish Church. He said his trip was principally for the purpose of collecting money for the Salt Lake church of which he was pastor. He did not collect over $50 in the city. He told one friend he had collected $200 in Minneapolis, and intended to get more there, as well as in St. Paul, when he returned. After that he said he would again go to Decorah to visit a few days, and go from there back to Salt Lake in time to be present at the district conference, which was to meet within a couple of weeks. He said he had some idea of visiting Chicago, and thought he would not remain in Utah very long, as the work was too much for him. He left without saying good-bye to his host and hostess.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ESSAYS BY PROF. M'MASTER.

WITH THE FATHERS. Studies in the History of the United States. By John Bach McMaster. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Under the title which he has chosen for this volume, Prof. McMaster has collected a baker's dozen essays that have slight and frequently no relation to each other. From the Monroe doctrine he proceeds to the third-term tradition, from the Know Nothings to the framing of the Constitution, from Franklin's career in France to the evacuation of New-York by the British. Mainly the essays have to do with periods of which Prof. McMaster has written in his "History of the People of the United States," and yet here and there he goes far back of those times and again comes far forward of them.

But they are all marked by the qualities which have given to this author's writings their deserved popularity. Prof. McMaster writes of nothing that he does not illuminate. If we cannot say he always adorns a subject, we can say what is better—he makes it understood. Never has a writer on American history dealt so effectively with facts. Never has one been able to make simple facts so interesting. We are apt to infer that a writer who adheres closely to facts must be the slave of facts, but not so with Prof. McMaster. Remorseless as he is in the search for facts, he is ever their master. He writes them down with full understanding of their relations to greater things, of which they form only parts.

Two men have done memorable service in this counrty by promoting knowledge of our history—John Fiske and Prof. McMaster—and when we seek for the causes of that potent and inspiring growth of interest in early American history which we have lately seen, we must look at once to these men. More than any other two writers have they helped to inspire the interest out of which have sprung the patriotic societies and the local historical societies. They are not writers who need to be compared with each other. They have worked under methods entirely different; but each has written in a way to entertain as well as instruct; each has been possessed of knowledge that was greater than what he simply put into his book; each has failed to tell all he knew, being content to tell only what was essential and vital.

Readers of Prof. McMaster's present essays will recognize in the leading paper, which deals with the Monroe doctrine, the paper on that theme which he wrote for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, as revised for this volume; and it will not be out of place to quote here a few conclusions he gives on that subject:

> When in the course of time, it became necessary for our good and for the good of the republics of South America to announce a principle which is to this hemisphere what the balance of power is to Europe, it was announced, and we have maintained it and must continue to do so till every power accepts the Monroe doctrine just as they accept our National existence. Either we determine the status of republican government and republican institutions in the two Americas, or the nations of the Old World will do it for us. * * *
>
> The Monroe doctrine is a simple and plain statement that the people of the United States oppose the creation of European dominion on American soil; that they oppose the transfer of the political sovereignty of American soil to European powers, and that any attempt to do these things will be regarded as dangerous to our peace and safety.

The paper on the third-term tradition contains several statements which most readers will find informing. He says it is quite clear that the framers of the Constitution intended that a President "might be elected over and over again as many times as the Electors saw fit to choose him." In the case of Washington declining a third term there were no scruples as to any danger to our institutions involved in accepting one. Washington "went back to private life solely because he was tired of the Presidency and because the state of the country did not demand a further sacrifice of his comfort." It was long afterward that the people began to see anything wrong in a third term, and Jefferson, two years before his second term ended, was the first who pointed it out. Jefferson's bold assertion, far more than the example of Washington, has helped to establish the custom that has since been observed as an unwritten law. After the time of Jefferson the question was often a burning one, and for years was never absent from the debates of Congress.

The idea became especially prominent in the time of Jackson, who of all our later Presidents was the only one who could have successfully defied the tradition. With only a word from him he might have been President a third time. Prof. McMaster does not believe that our institutions can ever be subverted by an occupant of the White House. Our Presidents, he says, with correctness, "are not chosen because of their fitness, but because of their availability," some being dark horses, some men who best can reconcile contending factions, others men who can carry pivotal States, and others the favorites of machines. While this in theory is all wrong, it works no harm in practice, because under our system "we do not want, we do not need, a President of extraordinary ability."

This paper is followed by one showing that political depravity was as prevalent among the fathers as it is in our times. The contrary notion, which has considerable life in the popular mind to-day, is "a pure delusion." The men who founded the States and the Central Government, "in filibustering and gerrymandering, in stealing Governorships and Legislatures, in using force at the polls, in colonizing and in distributing patronage to whom patronage is due, in all the frauds and tricks that go to make up the worst form of practical politics," were not only always our equals, but "often our masters." In our own State the Governorship was deliberately stolen from Jay, and in Massachusetts was originated "the most infamous piece of party machinery this country has produced"—the gerrymander.

In the paper on the Know-Nothings Prof. McMaster pays tribute to third parties. He regrets that no one has written a truthful and impartial history of political parties "such as it is possible for an honest man to write." The most readable part would be the account of third parties, "of the conditions of National life from which they sprang, of the high aims or selfish purposes or impracticable ends they sought to accomplish, of their triumphs, or, as has so often been the case, their quiet and ignominious disappearance. They have been the expressive features of our National life, and have reflected every gust of passion, every unreasonable prejudice, every ennobling purpose, every patriotic sentiment that has appealed strongly to the people."

Prof. McMaster insists that Franklin's work in France has never yet been fairly set forth, and therefore is generally unknown. The money he borrowed, the ships he fitted out, and the disputes he settled form the least important and the least creditable part of what he accomplished. When he landed in France no one in that country had any heart in the American cause, but he won over public opinion, and "by his tact, his knowledge of men, and the ways of men he turned it from the mild enthusiasm of a day into downright admiration for the American people." We are glad to see Prof. McMaster taking ground that Franklin's famous letter to Strahan ending "You are now my enemy and I am yours" was not the piece of spirited and sober writing it has almost universally been taken to be. He holds that it was no more than a jest, since otherwise all correspondence between the two must have ceased, whereas letters were exchanged until long after the war had begun. Franklin's letter perhaps was not exactly a jest, as Prof. McMaster calls it. Franklin saw the pathos of the situation. He and Strahan were close friends of long standing. Technically, they were now enemies, and Franklin could not resist the opportunity to remind Strahan of this melancholy fact.

We note on Page 180 that Prof. McMaster makes the Hudson River part of our frontier at the time of Washington's inauguration. Beyond lay territory which, he makes us infer, was uninhabited. The fact is that New-York had then been peopled at points far beyond the Hudson. The Mohawk Valley was dotted with farmhouses all along its course as far as Herkimer or further, and so were the Schoharie and Upper Susquehanna Valleys. Ulster and Orange Counties had been settled even earlier. These were the settlements which perished during the border wars, in which figured Brant, the Mohawk Captain, the Butlers, and Sir John Johnson.

EUGENE FIELD'S WRITINGS.

THE WRITINGS IN PROSE AND VERSE OF EUGENE FIELD. Vols. I. to X. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 per volume.

Promptly, before the echo of his threnody is out of our ears, Eugene Field's works are gathered together in a uniform edition. We have not yet even begun to forget the many charming traits that endeared him to his public. We have at our tongue's end a dozen or so delightful stories of his intercourse with children, of his kindness to animals, of his irrepressible fun, his large generosity, his tender heart, and we are prepared to read into the writings our knowledge of the writer and to endow them with his remembered graces. It is then the more ominous to find the five volumes now at hand so cloying to the intellectual palate when taken all at once.

If one attempts to do justice to the author as well as to the work, many things must be remembered. First, that he was a "journalist" in the modern sense of the word, with his daily stint to perform and not any abundance of time for polishing and beautifying, and next that he wrote in and for a region that fifty years before his birth was unbroken wilderness, and that at the time of his birth contained a city of 30,000 inhabitants, which during his lifetime attained a population of over 1,000,000. It was in this city that his journalistic work after his thirty-third year was done, and one does not find it difficult to realize that it could not have been the Addisonian journalism of the Spectator.

Although born in St. Louis, a town some fifty years older than Chicago, and of very much slower growth, and educated up to his twentieth year in Massachusetts, he was by temperament and gifts created for the public, to whom the last dozen years of his life were given. His boisterous humor, his daring wit, his sentiment, and also those gleams of an unequal whimsical learning, and of fondness for rare and exquisite things that played like gold thread in and out of the cottony texture of his work, found appreciation there, and if he is ever known as a classic, a "New World Horace," as Mr. Stedman calls him, it will be as the classic of the West. There is more of sentiment and of fancy than there if of humor in the two volumes of prose, "Profitable Tales," and "The Holy Cross," and there is much of religion in them both—the sort of religion that is brought to an emotional heart by experience of loss and suffering. To Eugene Field's mind there was no incongruity in writing of the Passion and of Calvary in one breath, and in the next a cyclonic travesty of the Old Testament story of the aged Methusaleh. His tales and essays, like his poems, are written, part of them in plain English, part of them in dialect, and a number of them in "a quaint archaic English of his own devising"—a Chaucerian language that would make the hair of the more serious Chaucerites stand on end. The first paragraph of "The Divell's Chrystmass" (Why not "Ye Divell's Chrystmass"?) will show this favorite style of Field's archaic moments sufficiently:

> "It befell that on a time ye Divell did walk to and fro upon ye earth, having in his mind full evill cogitations how that he might do despight; for of soche nature is ye Divell, and ever hath been, that continually doth he go about among men, being so dispositioned that it sufficeth him not that men sholde of their own frowardness, and by cause of the guilte born in them, turn unto his wickedness, but rather that he sholde by his crewel artifices and diabolical machinations tempt them at all times and upon every hand to do his fiendly plaisaunce."

When the mood seized him he varied this mediaeval style with Scottish interpolations, as in the musical lullaby of "Balow, My Bonnie." Who else would have ventured such a medley as:

> Hush, bonnie, dinna greit;
> Moder will rocke her sweete—
> Balow, my boy!
> When that his tolle ben done
> Daddie will come anone—
> Hush thee, my lyttel one;
> Balow, my boy!

And who else would have made it so persuasive? Chaucerian English and American slang do not, however, mingle so pleasantly in the audacious "Proper Trewe Idyll of Camelot," and Field might well have dreaded the lightning of the gods of literature after such a stanza as this:

> Now wit ye well, it so befell that when the night grew dim
> Ye Kyng was carried from ye hall, with a howling jag on him.
> Whiles Launcelot and all ye rest that to his Highness toadied,
> Withdrew them from ye banquet hall and sought their couches loaded.

It is in the children's stories, and, above all, in the children's poems, that this capricious mind shows at its best. They have none of the charm of varied meters or the hint of colors and flavors of the bright and fragrant outdoor world found in James Whitcomb Riley's verse, nor have they the subtle haunting suggestions of Stevenson's "Child's Garden," where the pathetic giant great and still sits upon the pillow-hill, and sees before him, dale and plain, the pleasant land of counterpane. They are all of them as easy to write, from a metrical point of view, as "Hi diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle," or "Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross," but they are all of them prompted by a deep and sincere love of childhood and of children, and guided by an unerring sympathy with the average child heart. Who could fail to form a mental picture of the wild delight of the journey to Bumpville, of the little jouncing figure, the flying curls, the overflowing laughter of the rider, who, perched on the calico mare, goes through the stages of active exercise indicated by the poem:

> This calico mare both gallops and trots,
> While whisking you off to Bumpville;
> She paces, she shies, and she stumbles in spots,
> In the tortuous road to Bumpville;
> And sometimes this strangely mercurial steed
> Will suddenly stop and refuse to proceed,
> Which, all will admit, is vexatious indeed
> When one is en route to Bumpville.

And who could resist the appealing lovingness of the names coined by the writer for his gracious purposes: "Hushaby, Sweet-my-Own," "Little All-Aloney," "Little-Oh-Dear," "Shuffle-Shoon and Amber Locks," "The Rock-a-by Lady from Hush-a-by Street," "O-Mother-my-Love," "Pittypat and Tippytoe," and twice a dozen others? One feels, however ignorant of the facts, that Eugene Field of the kind heart and the "mummer's face" never had occasion to write such a heart-breaking poem of repentance as Mr. Riley's "Lost Kiss." One cannot imagine him for the sake of his easy-going art putting aside "a dear little girl with dewy blue eyes of the fairies of old" who clamored at his knee for "One 'ittle kiss for my dolly, And one 'ittle kesse for me." It was his instead to write:

> And when day is at an end,
> There are little duds to mend;
> Little frocks are strangely torn,
> Little shoes great holes reveal,
> Little hose, but one day worn,
> Rudely yawn at toe and heel!
> Who but you could work such woe,
> Pittypat and Tippytoe?
> But when comes this thought to me:
> "Some there are that childless be,"
> Stealing to their little beds,
> With a love I cannot speak
> Tenderly I stroke their heads—
> Fondly kiss each velvet cheek.
> God help those who do not know
> A Pittypat or Tippytoe.

To begin at the beginning of Mr. Field's work and read to the end is as bad as the old-fashioned method of making progress by primers from "the cat who ate the rat" to "give me liberty or give me death." The reader loses patience many times over, and finds himself at a total loss in trying to reconcile the fineness and coarseness of the nature with which he is confronted; but if he is careful to begin with the poems of childhood and takes pains to end with the same, he will close the volume with his heart warm to the man who could so gayly apostrophize the chocolate cat and the gingerbread dog, who could so tenderly caress the "Mother-my-Love" he had never known, and who could from the deeps of a lonely heart write the exquisite lines beginning:

> Last night, my darling, as you slept,
> I thought I heard you sigh,
> And to your little crib I crept
> And watched a space thereby.

Still another side of him will be shown in the volume given over to his bibliophile fancies, and one gets a double pleasure from the beautiful margins and clear print of the present volumes, remembering that they would have pleased his trained taste for good bookmaking. It is a pity that the present edition should be marred by the desperate confusion in the paging between pages 148 and 157 of "Poems of Childhood."

The volume entitled "The Holy Cross" has an introduction by Mr. Stedman, and the introduction to "A Little Book of Profitable Tales" is written by Mr. Edward Everett Hale. Mr. Julian Hawthorne has three or four eulogistic pages prefacing the "Second Book of Verse," while the "Book of Western Verse" contains a memoir written by Mr. Roswell Martin Field, giving the facts of his brother's life, and throwing very interesting side lights upon his curious and engaging personality.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Duke of Argyll has a new work in press, "England's Responsibility Towards Turkey," in which he gives a historical account of Anglo-Turkish events since 1856, when he was a member of the Cabinet which, in that year, concluded the treaty of Paris. He is a strong champion of the Armenian cause.

—The Messrs. Putnam announce "Camping in the Canadian Rockies," by Walter D. Wilcox of Washington, who has written several papers in both English and American magazines descriptive of explorations in the Rocky Mountains. The present volume deals with excursions and explorations near Banff, Lake Louise, and the Selkirk Range. The work will be issued in large octavo, with full-page photogravure plates.

—From The Book Buyer, the carefully edited periodical of the Messrs. Scribner, we learn that the works of R. L. Stevenson which were recently acquired by the Scribners from other publishers, together with "Weir of Hermiston," and other unpublished material, will be included in the Thistle Edition of Stevenson's works, making probably five additional volumes.

—The edition of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," prepared by the Rev. A. R. Shilleto a few years ago, will be added to Bohn's Standard Library. It will have an introduction by A. H. Bullen.

—The sixth volume in the Schopenhauer Series, edited by T. Bailey Saunders, will be "The Art of Controversy and Other Posthumous Papers."

—A volume on "Ireland in the Year 1868," by Judge O'Connor Morris, will be the next one issued in the Cambridge Historical Series.

—Samuel Lover's "Handy Andy, a Tale of Irish Life," with an introduction by Charles Whibley and illustrations by H. M. Brock, will be the next volume in the Macmillan Company's Series of Illustrated Standard Novels.

—The Messrs. Holt expect soon to add to their Protean Series "The Quicksands of Pactolus," by Horace Annesley Vachell, an Englishman resident in California. The story is now running in The Overland Monthly, and is an attempt to set forth the dangers of sudden wealth.

—Mr. Hannis Taylor, our Minister to Spain, whose "Origin and Growth of the English Constitution" made a marked impression when the first volume appeared, has arranged to go to Oxford in order to secure material for the completion of his work.

—The letters of the Hon. Maria Holroyd, a daughter of Gibbon's friend, Lord Sheffield, which the Messrs. Longmans are about to publish, date from 1776 to 1796, and include accounts of the trial of Warren Hastings, the apotheosis of Voltaire, and incidents of the French Revolution, with a good deal of gossip about the Comte de Lally Tollendal and other notable French refugees.

—Stanley Waterloo's novel, "A Man and a Woman," has been issued in England by the Messrs. Black, and with such success that an edition of the same writer's "An Odd Situation" has been arranged for with an introduction by Sir Walter Besant.

—Mr. H. D. Traill, the London journalist, has about ready a volume of travel called "From Cairo to the Soudan Frontier," a reprint of articles written during his Winter tours. An American edition will be issued in Chicago.

—The most popular boys' book in Italy, Edmondo de Henius's "Libro d'Oro," has passed through 150 editions, and a Swiss publisher, Adolf Geering of Basel, announces that an authorized translation into German, by Raemund Wulfers, will shortly be ready. The first issue will consist of 18,000 copies in various sizes and different prices, ranging from 2s. to 10s. The prediction is made that it may become a boys' classic in Switzerland, and possibly in Germany, like Campe's "Swiss Family Robinson."

—Prince Henry of Orleans has a new book of travel in Central Asia, and a translation of it will appear in London in the Autumn.

—The Macmillan Company (formerly Macmillan & Co.) will soon have ready Nietzsche's prose epic, "Thus Spake Zarathustra," which is often referred to as his principal work. The English version is by Dr. Alexander Tille, the general editor of the English translations of Nietzsche.

—Maarten Maartens's illness has been so serious that he has been obliged to suspend nearly all literary work. He is now reported to be somewhat better.

—The publications of the Messrs. Harper this week will be these: "The Under Side of Things," by Lilian Bell; "Jerry the Dreamer," by Will Payne, and "Honor Ormthwaite," by the author of "Lady Jean's Vagaries," and the new editions of "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court" and Hardy's "Wessex Tales."

—Cosmopolis for June will have a story by John Oliver Hobbs, entitled, "'Tis on the Flight Without Wings."

—Mr. Gladstone has undertaken to write for The Nineteenth Century a paper on Fraser Rae's new biography of Sheridan. Sheridan has long been an interesting subject to him.

—J. M. Ludlow writes to The Spectator to warn readers that the "Théâtre de Hrotswitha" is now well known in France to be nothing but an exceedingly clever literary forgery by its professed editor, M. Charles Magnin. The forgery was, I believe, discovered by some French man of letters, who, thinking that the nunnery of Gandesheim, in Swabia, (not Saxony,) where Hrotswitha was supposed to have been a nun, might yield other literary treasures, set forth in search of it, only to discover that it never had any existence but in M. Charles Magnin's volume."

—In its notice of Stevenson's "Weir of Hermiston," The London Times says: "The fragment, as it stands, is a series of studies, the most masterly which Mr. Stevenson had yet produced. Neither Dickens nor even Thackeray left a fragment so tantalizing, because 'Denis Duval' was not written, like 'Weir,' in the fullness of the author's powers, and 'Edwin Drood' was written in their decay. In 'Weir of Hermiston' Mr. Stevenson was culminating, and the thread broke in his hand. To lovers of literature the fragment will probably be his most interesting piece. It is the most potent, true, sincere, and original of Mr. Stevenson's works, and, despite its gloom, is, perhaps, the most attractive. The style is the old exquisite style with few or none of the old excesses in the qualities. We can say little more without diminishing the pleasure of readers in the too brief fragment, which is all of gold."

—The business of the late G. W. Dillingham has been acquired by a corporation, which will be known as the G. W. Dillingham Company, and will do business at the same place, in West Twenty-third Street.

—Mr. Joel Benton's poem of "The Author," read before the Authors' Guild on the opening of the clubhouse, May 13, and reserved for publication in Collier's Weekly, appears in the last week's issue of that paper. Two stanzas from it referring to Omar Khayzam are as follows:

> Know you not him of Noshapur—
> Astronomer and poet too—
> Life's pensive-sweet interpreter
> Who lived where Persian roses grew?
>
> His Maharajah, Shiek, and Shah
> To ancient dust long since have blown—
> But, he who wrote without a flaw
> No fate on time shall make unknown.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE STORY OF CUBA: HER STRUGGLES FOR LIBERTY; THE CAUSE, CRISIS, AND DESTINY OF THE PEARL OF THE ANTILLES. By Murat Halstead. Large octavo. Chicago: The Werner Company.

THE CENTURY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE. November, 1895, to April, 1896. New-York: The Century Company.

A HOMELETICAL COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW. By the Rev. W. Sutterland Lewis, A. M., and the Rev. Henry M. Booth. Large octavo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3.

LINDSAY'S GIRL. A Novel. By Mrs. Herbert Martin. 12mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Company. $1.25.

THE WAY THEY LOVED AT GRIMPAT. Village Idylls. By E. Reutoul Esler. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

FLOTSAM. The Study of a Waif. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

CAMILLA. A Novel. Translated from the Swedish and Danish of Richart von Koch. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

WHITE SATIN AND HOMESPUN. By Katrina Trask. 16mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

BEAUTIFUL JOE. An Autobiography. By Marshall Saunders. With an introduction by Hezekiah Butterworth. 18mo. Philadelphia: Charles H. Banes. 25 cents.

MODERN METHODS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR TOWNS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND ISOLATED HOUSES. By George E. Waring, Jr., M. Inst. C. E. Second edition revised. 12mo. New-York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

SOCIAL MEANINGS OF RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCES. By George D. Herron. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

NETS FOR THE WIND. By Una Taylor. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

NONE BUT THE BRAVE. A Novel. By Robert Lee Tyler. 12mo. New-York: Street & Smith. Paper, 50c.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS. Edited by Robert Chambers. Revised by William Wallace. Volumes I. and II. Large 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50 each.

THE FLOWER SELLER AND OTHER POEMS. By Lady Lindsay. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

CHURCH UNITY. Five Lectures Delivered In the Union Theological Seminary, New-York, During the Winter of 1896. By Charles W. Shields, E. Benjamin Andrews, John F. Hurst, Henry C. Potter, and Amory H. Bradford. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE TALE OF BALEN. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MRS. ALBERT GRUNDY. By Harold Frederic. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company.

HE DESERVED TO BE HAUNTED.

A Cruel Deed Committed in Spain Punished in Scotland.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

A correspondent sends for publication the following story of "Pearlin Jean," taken from a letter written by Lady John Scott to the late Mr. James Gibson-Craig in 1868:

Toward the end of the seventeenth century, Sir James Stuart of Allanbank was traveling in Spain. While he was at Madrid he saw, and fell in love with, a beautiful nun. He withdrew her secretly from her convent, and promised her that she should go with him to Scotland as his wife, and that he would never forsake her. She used to dress magnificently, and from wearing a quantity of the old lace called "Pearlins," he called her his "Pearlin Jean."

After a time he began to think he should have an awkward story to tell if he took her home, and he made up his mind to get rid of her by leaving Madrid suddenly, without her knowledge. (They did not inhabit the same house.)

His carriage and horses stood ready at his door by daydawn, and he was just getting in, when "Pearlin Jean," who had for some reason suspected his treachery, rushed to him and entreated him to take her with him. He pushed her away without speaking, and got into the carriage. In her frantic despair she threw herself on her knees in front of the horses to stop them. Sir James called out to "drive on." They did so. The horses trampled her under their feet; the wheels of the carriage went over her; but he, without even looking back upon her, proceeded on his journey.

It was on a dark Winter night that he drove up the avenue of Allanbank. His return had been sudden, and, as he knew, quite unexpected by his servants. Therefore his surprise was great when, on looking toward the house, he saw that every window was illuminated. As his carriage stopped, the great doors were thrown open, and in a blaze of light "Pearlin Jean" stood at the top of the steps to receive him.

From that time she haunted him. As

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY STILL CHECKS STOCK OPERATIONS.

The Coal Stocks Higher, but the General List Practically Unchanged—Bank Clearings Reflect Steady Contraction in All Departments of Trade and Enterprise—Some Damage to Crops, but an Average Harvest Assured.

MONDAY—A. M.

A glance at the changes in stocks and bonds printed on this page will show how unimportant was the result of operations on the Stock Exchange last week. The leading coal stocks are higher, but with few exceptions the issues generally included in the active list are without material change. The same result is found in the bond market. As a whole speculation was exceedingly dull, with prices tending downward in the beginning of the week, followed later on by a rally as the result of covering short contracts.

Uncertainty as to the future of the currency was not lessened during the week, and its blighting influence is plainly apparent in the gradual contraction in all departments of trade and enterprise. The returns of bank clearings for the month of May show a falling off of 13 per cent. The decrease is not confined to any particular locality, and it has been continuous since the first of the year. Congress has done nothing to allay the uneasiness, but on the contrary has shown a disposition to throw obstacles in the way of maintaining the National credit. The bill to prevent further issues of bonds except by the consent of Congress passed the Senate, but creates no uneasiness, because it is known that it cannot pass the House. The River and Harbor bill has been passed over the veto of the President, notwithstanding the large deficiency in revenue, and at the same time Congress declines to provide means to meet the deficiency which exists, and is certain to increase before the expiration of the year.

Aside from the political outlook, conditions are not discouraging. Late crop reports indicate some damage since the May return, but fully average yields seem to be assured. Railway earnings are fair, but would be better if the uncertainty which hangs over everything could only be removed. The Northwestern statement for the year was extremely favorable, the company's gross income increasing over $5,000,000 as result of the abundant wheat harvest of last year. The St. Paul Company reports a gain for the year of almost as much, and for the same reason. Foreign exchange has shown an easier tone, but gold has been shipped, although in less amounts than in recent weeks.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Gold.	Silver.
June 4, 1896	£47,835,551	.....
June 6, 1895	37,021,876	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

June 4, 1896	80,451,434	£50,240,701
July 6, 1895	82,262,033	51,043,801

BANK OF GERMANY.

June 4, 1896	30,702,667	15,351,333
June 6, 1895	38,205,080	15,604,470

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

June 4, 1896	27,343,000	12,826,000
June 6, 1895	19,248,000	13,532,000

SPAIN.

June 4, 1896	8,406,000	11,060,000
June 6, 1895	8,004,000	12,500,000

NETHERLANDS.

June 4, 1896	2,635,000	6,995,000
June 6, 1895	4,293,000	7,053,000

BELGIUM.

June 4, 1896	2,604,000	1,302,000
June 6, 1895	2,831,333	1,415,667

Total last week	£190,977,652	£97,775,034
Week ending May 28	199,102,407	97,392,544
Corresponding week last year	190,534,346	101,079,530

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was easier in tone. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 65¼@ 69⅛.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,200,062, and the exports for the same period $37,286,324. The net exports, therefore, have been $18,086,262. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $14,266,650; in 1894, $45,109,409, and in 1893, $63,439,907.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago Gas	1	Manhattan	1¼
Del. & Hudson	2½	N. J. Central	1⅜
Del., L. & W.	3½	Pullman Car	1
L., N. A & C. pf	1		

DECLINED.

Am. Tobacco	2⅝	Met. Trac.	3¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Mo. Pacific	1¼
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. Pac. 1st pf., 1st	
Bay State Gas	1	in. pd.	1
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1½	P. & R., 1st in. pd.	1
Consol. Gas	2	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	1	Wheel, & L. E. pf.	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1¼	Spokane & P. 6s, t. r.	2
D., M. & Ft. D.	2	Third Av. 5s	1¼

DECLINED.

Brook. Elev. 1st	2⅜	Pitt. & West 1st	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.	1
C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1¾	St. L. Southwest 1st	2½
D. & Waco 1st	1	T. C. & I. 1st	1
Louis. & Nash. 4s	1⅞	Texas Pacific 1st	2⅝
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅛	Texas Pacific 2d	1¼
Or. Imp. 1st	7⅝	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	1¼		

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
This week	£47,835,551	.....	£47,835,551
Last week	47,835,551	.....	47,835,551
1895	37,021,876	.....	37,021,876
1894	26,242,000	£1,000,000	27,242,000
1893	30,000,000	1,000,000	31,000,000

The Bank of England gained £610,008 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 50.34, became 50.37. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 12,775,000f in gold and 3,650,000f in silver.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise,	
Week ending last Friday	$9,407,061
Corresponding week 1895	11,018,423
Since Jan. 1, 1896	209,553,921
Corresponding period 1895	232,446,707
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$6,166,562
Corresponding week 1895	3,474,084
Since Jan. 1, 1896	164,269,674
Corresponding period 1895	146,528,379
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$175,166
Corresponding week 1895	117,885
Since Jan. 1, 1896	19,221,316
Corresponding period 1895	20,838,445
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$2,822,675
Corresponding week 1895	952,351
Since Jan. 1, 1896	59,154,974
Corresponding period 1895	49,177,431

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending June 6	$629,507,277
Balances for week ending June 6	39,001,605
*Exchanges for week ending May 29	419,161,401
*Balances for week ending May 29	27,539,718
Exchanges for week ending May 23	583,867,840
Balances for week ending May 23	35,691,196
Exchanges for week ending May 16	562,941,539
Balances for week ending May 16	34,194,363
Exchanges for week ending May 9	583,648,161
Balances for week ending May 9	40,795,639
Exchanges for week ending May 2	612,727,967
Balances for week ending May 2	43,826,741

*Five days.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, June 6.—Dullness has characterized business on our Exchange this week. On Wednesday Messrs. Whitney & Stephenson announced that a large majority of the holders of the various stocks in the underlying companies composing the Consolidated Traction Company had deposited their shares in exchange for Drexel, Morgan & Co. receipts, in accord with the proposition of the syndicate, and that the plan was pronounced a success. Since then there has been little doing in this group of securities, although the receipts command a slight premium over the unassenting shares. Under its option the syndicate may redeem these receipts in cash or preferred stock of the Consolidated Traction. If it pays cash, it is estimated that about $8,000,000 will be available for reinvestment, and this sum thrown into the local market would, in the absence of any disturbance over National politics and currency affairs, produce a very stimulating effect. Many reports have been in circulation regarding the formation of a combination of the roads on the North and South sides, which were not included in the Consolidated Traction, but nothing definite has yet been accomplished. The interests of the two combinations would not conflict, but the Consolidated would have the advantage of being backed by the politicians who are in control of municipal affairs. The Westinghouse Electric Company voted unanimously to increase its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, but the event had no effect whatever upon the listed securities of the company; in fact, there were several days on which they were not quoted. Union Switch and Signal advanced sharply on rumors that the company had liquidated its floating debt, and that there was a possibility of a dividend being paid on the common, but a large portion of the gain has since been lost. Gas shares were dull, but steady. Money is somewhat more active, but there is no change in the regular 6 per cent. rate.

Messrs. Dick Bros. & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas Co.	5⅝	...
Philadelphia Company	19¼	19½
Citizens' Traction Company	56	...
Pleasant Valley Company	21⅝	22½
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15⅝	16
Pittsburg, All'y & Manchester	38½	39½
Duquesne Traction Co., receipts	34¾	34⅝
Consolidated Traction Company	8¾	9
Westinghouse Elec. Co. 2d pf	29	...
Union Switch & Signal Co. common	20	21¾
Union Switch & Signal Co. pf	...	50
Westinghouse Air Brake Company	170	...

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, June 6.—Higher prices, with few exceptions, were again received for local securities during the week. Albany Railway advanced to 135 asked, on the official announcement that the company had bought control of the Cohoes City Electric Line. Five of the Cohoes City Company's board of nine Directors resigned and their places were filled by the following Albanians: John W. McNamara, Thomas I. Van Antwerp, Albert Hessberg, and Edgar S. Fassett. As soon as the two roads are connected, freight cars will be put in operation. Gas stocks were in demand. Troy City Gas and Municipal Gas of Albany are both higher. Hudson River Telephone and Union Railway have made losses on both the bid and asked prices. A dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared by the Celluloid Company to stockholders of record on June 16. The net sales of the New-York Air Brake Company for the fiscal year ended June 1, 1895, was $182,695.69, against $338,304.92 for the year ended June 1, 1896, an increase of $155,609.23.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	183	186
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	...
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	...
Albany City National Bank	89	90
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	...
Albany Cold Storage Company	100	...
Albany County Bank	130	132
Albany Insurance Company	110½	...
Albany Railway Stock	132	135
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110½	...
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Company	104	...
Celluloid Company	60	61
Commercial Insurance Company	103	...
Commercial Union Telegraph Company	109	110
Consolidated Car Heating Company	29	33
First National Bank	160	163
Hudson River Telephone Company	54	57
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	45	50
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	...
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Company of Albany	152	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s 1906	112	112½
National Commercial Bank	380	...
National Exchange Bank	100	100½
New-York Air-Brake Company	8¾	9¾
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	220	235
Park Bank	125	...
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	...
South End Bank	50	55
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110½	114
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	...	5
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	...
Union Railway Co. of New-York	98	103
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	103½	103½
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	110	...
*Watervliet, T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	...
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100½	101½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

†TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	...
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	...
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	...
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railway 5s, 1942	106	107½
Troy Gas Company stock	128	130
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	...
Troy Railroad Company	90	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	...
Union National Bank	250	...

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, June 6.—The local stock market for the week has been extremely dull. The bank stocks ruled quiet and fairly firm with but little trading. The local money market was quiet, with commercial paper quoted at 4½@5½ per cent.; call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton as collateral at 6½@7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	43½	45½	Nat. Ex.	101	...
Atlantic	33	36	Nat. N. A.	43	44
Blackstone C 2d	25½	26½	Nat. Com.	41½	...
City	60½	63	Old	113	114½
Commercial	46	47½	Providence	755	...
Eagle	53	...	Phenix	71	...
Fifth	44	46	Rhode Isl.	24	25
First	110	...	Roger Wm.	64	70
Globe	54	...	Second	...	128
High St.	60	...	Third	...	82
Manufact'rs	140	...	Traders'	43	...
Merchants'	60	...	Westminster	58	66
Mechanics'	52¾	53¾	Weybosset	42	...

PAWTUCKET.

First	158	...	Slater 158 ...
Pacific	68	...	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	101	105	Union T. Co. 50 ...
Mercantile	30	...	

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	177	...	Prov. & Spr. 97 ...
N. Y., N. H. deb. bonds.	130	...	Pawtuxet V. 150 ...
			Prov. & W. 251 ...
			Prov. & S. B. 126 ...

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw.	190	200	Nat. & Prov. Wors. 6s. 100 ...
Am. Supply.	...	70	
Gorham Mfg.	90	105	Pawt. Hair Cloth 35 42
Gorham Mfg. pf.	...	117	R. I. Perkins ... 43
Nicholson F.	57½	...	R. I. Perkins pf ... 90
Nat. & Prov. Wors.	...	...	
Nat. & Prov. Wors. pf.	100	105	

INSURANCE.

Equitable	50½	...	Prov. W. 50½ 55
Merchants'	50	...	

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narra. Elec.	82½	84	Prov. Tel. 84¼ 87
Prov. Gas.	89¼	91	R. I. El. Pr. 118 124
Pawt. Gas.	...	86	

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. & Ston. S. S.	149	...	R. I. Safe Deposit ... 70 ...

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 7.—The rate of discount during the last week for three-month bills was ¾ per cent. and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. Some gold has gone to France, presumably for Russian account, but it flows in from the provinces and from abroad. The tone of silver was weaker, and offers would cheapen its value. At the Stock Exchange, South African mining securities revived, and other securities were steady. American railroad securities were not affected greatly by the reported progress of the silverites, but the statement of the Republican Presidential Convention is anxiously awaited. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern advanced 2, Illinois Central and Denver and Rio Grande preferred each ½, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific each ¼. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred and Union Pacific each declined ¼. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred each ¼.

Judge Holman to be Renominated.

From The Indianapolis News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—Judge Holman's friends here have received private advices that the venerable ex-Congressman will be renominated by acclamation. They expect also that he will be elected on account of his personal popularity and because of the large Democratic majority in the new district. There is an earnest desire among the older members of the House to see Mr. Holman once more in his accustomed place. Notwithstanding his obstructive tactics in the interest of public economy, which often proved irritating to authors of private bills, Mr. Holman was widely respected for his unblemished record through his thirty years of public life. A Republican of National reputation, who served many years in Congress with Mr. Holman, said to-day, on hearing that there was a probability of his renomination:

"I sincerely hope he will be elected. It would be a proper tribute to pay to him to have him returned again where he already has a record of longer service than any other man, which was finally marred by his defeat by a slender plurality for causes of general party weakness, rather than for any shortcomings of his own. What an ovation he would receive at the opening of the next Congress."

Solemn Exercises Interrupted.

From The Washington Star.

"They tell a good story of Gen. John C. Black, formerly Commissioner of Pensions, out in Danville, Ill., where he lives," said A. D. Matlock of Springfield. "Gen. Black is a very eloquent speaker, and has few equals before a jury. Judge Emerson of Decatur, while not possessed of a National reputation as is Gen. Black, is famous as an orator in Illinois. They were on opposite sides of a lawsuit recently. There were many pathetic circumstances connected with the case, and, in his opening speech to the jury, Gen. Black made the most of these. A solemn hush fell over the courtroom, and tears were seen to stand in the eyes of the more impressive jurymen. It looked as if a verdict would be rendered for Gen. Black's client without much delay, when Judge Emerson arose and, in slow, measured tones, said: 'Gentlemen of the jury: Let us continue these solemn exercises by singing the one hundred and fifteenth Psalm.' The tears were followed by laughter, and the Judge won the case."

Florida Not for Free Silver.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

Mr. Tillman's recent experience in Florida enabled him to realize the error that he and his friends had fallen into in assuming that Florida is a "silver" State. On his return to Washington he remarked to a newspaper correspondent: "Some doubt exists about Florida. The people of that State are not as fully aroused on the money question as are those of the other border States." As The Citizen has said, the State Convention will probably contain two or three "16-to-1-or-bust" delegations; but their influence in that body will probably amount to nothing, and beyond question they will acquiesce in the will of the majority.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:29
Moon rises	2:10		

HIGH WATER JUNE 8.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
5:06 A. M.	5:25 A. M.	7:14 P. M.
5:35 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	7:49 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 8.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Antilla	Nassau	June 2
Alesia	Gibraltar	May 24
Georgic	Liverpool	May 29
Saale	Bremen	May 30
Seguranca	Havana	June 4
State of California	Glasgow	May 29

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

Hudson	New-Orleans	June 3
Manitoba	London	May 29
Nacoochee	Savannah	June 6
Noordland	Antwerp	May 30

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

Alamo	Galveston	June 2
City of Washington	Havana	June 6
Fiuanan	St. Lucia	June 3
Havel	Bremen	June 2
Hevelius	St. Lucia	June 3
H. H. Meier	Bremen	May 29
Hohenstauffen	Bremen	May 28
St. Enoch	London	May 26
Teutonic	Liverpool	June 3

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	June 8
Alliance	Colon	June 4
Glenlochy	Gibraltar	May 27
Thingvalla	Christiansand	May 29
Werkendam	Rotterdam	May 30

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	June 4
Campania	Liverpool	June 6
Massapequa	Gibraltar	May 30
New-York	Southampton	June 6

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Iroquois	June 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	June 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	June 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	June 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germania	June 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	June 10	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	June 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Finance	June 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Normannia	June 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Algonquin	June 12	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
S. of California	June 12	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Alleghany	June 13	Kingston	24 State St.
Caribbee	June 13	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Paris	June 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	June 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	June 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Saale	June 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Maasdam	June 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	June 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	June 13	London	1 Broadway.
Scandia	June 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Arroyo	June 13	London	22 State St.
British Queen	June 13	Antwerp	22 State St.
Havel	June 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	June 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	June 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	June 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	June 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Norwegian	June 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mississippi	June 20	London	1 Broadway.
Gascogne	June 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Kaiser W. II.	June 20	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	June 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	June 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Trave	June 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	June 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	June 24	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	June 24	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
F. Bismarck	June 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	June 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	June 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	June 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	June 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Palatia	June 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	June 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	June 27	London	1 Broadway.
St. Paul	July 1	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	July 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	July 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, June 7.

SS Auretta, (Br.,) Henderson, Ilollo March 31, via Gibraltar May 16, with sugar to order—vessel to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Turquoise, (Br.,) Thomas, Trinidad May 28, with asphalt to Trinidad Asphalt Paving Company—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville June 4, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Scotch Cambria, (Br.,) Craig, Humacao May 25, via St. John, Puerto Rico, with mdse and passengers to the New-York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Wilcannia, (Br.,) Pentin, Cape Town May 11, via St. Vincent, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Terrier, (Norw.,) Berg, Barbados May 29, with mdse and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M. 6th, and anchored on account of fog.

SS Marie, (Norw.,) Waage, Dantzic May 13, via Newcastle 18th, with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7:05 A. M.

SS Algeria, (Br.,) Craig, Naples May 21, via Gibraltar 24th, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Muriel, (Br.,) Scott, Bermuda June 4, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre May 30, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. 6th, and anchored on account of fog.

SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) Duiff, Paramaribo May 15, via Port au Prince June 1, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Glenartney, (Br.,) Gedye, Yokohama Feb. 20, via Gibraltar May 25, with mdse to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Glanton, (Br.,) Leisk, Stettin May 14, via Shields, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

Ship Landseer, (of Boston,) Laffin, Singapore 137 da, with mdse to James W. Phyfe—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship King Arthur, (of Glasgow,) McPherson, Pisagua 125 ds, with nitrate of soda to Hemingway & Brown—vessel to F. Whitney & Co.

Bark White Wings, (of Baltimore,) Davidson, Guantanamo 17 ds, with sugar to Amsinck & Co.—vessel to master.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS City of Columbia, for Norfolk and Newport News; Betty, for Genoa, Vienna, and Trieste; Incharren, for Kurrachee; Europe, for London.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 7.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Genoa for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bossewitz, from Stettin for New-York, passed Lewis Island yesterday.

SS Cuffe, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, sld. hence for New-York yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New-York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 8:10 A. M. to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

Victims of Cruel Fashion.

From The London Times.

In the last issue of the medical reports of the Chinese Maritime Customs reference is made by the medical officer at Chun-Khung to the injuries frequently arising from the practice of compressing the feet of women and girls. It appears that the women of Se-Tchuan Province, and specially of Chun-Khung, bind the feet more tightly than in other distriots in the Yang-Tse Valley. The practice, too, is more general, for the very poor as well as the farming community bind the feet and seem to regard feet the natural size in women as reproachfully as the wealthy classes.

When questioned closely not one woman in a hundred will deny that she is a constant sufferer owing to the tight bandages. Many foreigners in China imagine that after a woman reaches maturity she is free from pain, but, according to this authority, this is not the case. Dr. Macartney, the writer of the report, never found an elderly woman who did not complain of pain.

Women with compressed feet cannot stand for any length of time without great suffering, in addition to the agony endured in the early period of binding. Paralysis of the legs frequently ensues on the practice, and in every case treated by him the patient recovered rapidly when the feet were unbound and left free. Eczema and ulceration also are common, not among the poor only, but among the wealthy and official classes. In several cases within his own practice gangrene, calling for amputation, followed on compression, and in two cases nature had amputated both feet after gangrene caused by bandaging.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md., May 30, 1896.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that their annual meeting (required by its charter and by-laws) will be held at Hotel Stafford, in the City of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

W. B. BROOKS, Jr., Vice President.
WM. W. JANNEY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, May 29th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1896. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 36 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and forty (340) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements Articles eleven and twelve of the First Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

250	3704	10262	17021	31587	37555	47940
505	3832	10385	17484	31712	37567	48004
517	3926	10704	17571	31732	37582	48037
606	4025	11333	17631	31779	37648	48210
699	4121	11353	17679	31881	37662	48319
799	4300	11373	19732	32185	37708	48333
807	4384	11436	17816	32225	38258	48467
812	4410	11593	18228	32337	38452	48481
854	4443	11825	18303	32588	38675	48514
1000	4457	11851	18518	32811	38747	48525
1133	4487	12083	18576	32834	39050	48567
1144	4589	12124	18577	32869	39106	48746
1149	4889	12143	18596	32931	39152	48762
1215	4961	12169	19911	33033	39260	48793
1272	4978	12182	19037	33079	39260	48927

ANCHORED OR AGROUND?

TWO STORIES AS TO WHY THE ANGLER WAS OUT ALL NIGHT.

Capt. Hahn Says the Heavy Fog Made Him Seek Safety in Anchoring His Vessel Just After Leaving Rockaway—Passengers on the Crowded Boat Declare that She Ran on a Sand Bar—Reached the Battery in the Morning.

The excursion steamboat Angler, with 200 tired, bedraggled, and ill-tempered passengers on board, crunched her guards against the Battery landing shortly after sunrise yesterday. The boat had sailed from Rockaway at 6 o'clock Saturday night and should have reached the city an hour and a half later.

There are two versions as to why she did not. One is that of Capt. Louis Hahn and his officers, who assert that a heavy fog made navigation dangerous soon after the Angler had swung out from her pier, and that it was thought advisable to anchor the craft until the fog had lifted.

The other version is that given by the passengers. They agree that the fog was as thick as described by the officers, and concede that it made navigation difficult—so difficult, they say, that the Angler ran aground shortly after it had shut in.

The locality is described as off Rockaway Point, and the time is given as 6:20. According to statements made by passengers when they were debarking at the Battery, the boat slid her keel on a sand bar, but grounded so easily that almost no shock was felt.

The fog was then so dense that objects thirty feet away were indistinct. Two boats were lowered and soundings were taken ahead, astern, and on either side. It was found that there were six feet of water over the bow and eight eight feet astern. The engines were backed hard after the boats had been hoisted, but they failed to move the craft from her bed of sand.

Then the Captain made a statement assuring the passengers that there was no danger, and advised them to make themselves as comfortable as possible. Two catboats came near and offered to take off such passengers as wanted to go. Capt. Hahn would not permit any to leave the vessel. He said to those who expressed a wish to go that they were safe where they were, and that if they embarked in the catboats they might not be. There was no chance of the sailboats being lost in the fog, and as he was responsible for the safety of all who were on board the Angler he would not permit them to take the chance.

There was a string band on board, and the musicians furnished music until everybody got tired of listening to it. About midnight the Captain ordered a table set in the upper saloon and hot coffee and sandwiches were served free to all.

The six staterooms were given over to the women and children, of whom there were about 100 on board. The male passengers improvised couches out of campstools, but there were not enough of them to furnish beds for more than half. Those who failed to find sleeping quarters wandered around the decks, and hung over the rail, smoking, talking, swearing at the fog, the sand bank, and their luck.

The Captain came in for his share of epithets, and four impatient passengers framed a paper condemning him, and sought to get signatures to the document. Only a few signed it. Shortly afterward another paper was circulated praising the Captain for his conduct and many signed it.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock the vessel got off the bank, according to the passengers, and "got under way," according to the Captain. The latter says he lifted his anchor at that time, as the fog had cleared.

The passengers say the incoming tide lifted the Angler out of the sand and allowed her to proceed.

Whichever way it was, she made her landing at 5:30 A. M., and her belated passengers lost no time in dispersing after the gangplank had been got over the side.

Sacred Music.

From The Boston Traveler.

In the trial of the case against the Boston Theatre for allowing a Sunday evening concert alleged to be "sacred" there was a laughable uncertainty as to what sacred music really was. The tempo of pieces played seemed to be the criterion of most witnesses, but that is manifestly absurd, since various portions of "The Messiah" and "The Creation" are of the most brilliant and dashing style. Nor can the words be wholly depended upon. The only reasonable solution is to be found in the good sense of the majority of the people, who should know whether the associations of a certain composition make it appropriate or not.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BABCOCK, SUSAN A.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH A. BABCOCK and James P. Babcock send greeting: Whereas, Margaret Johnston, of Newbridge, Dublin, Ireland, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighty-seventh day of October, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of SUSAN A. BABCOCK, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 3d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. je8-law6w M&jy20

BAMMANN, JOHN D.—The People of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Sophie Schiereck, Johann Frederick Bammann, Catharine Muller, and Anna Eckhoff, all of full age, and to Johann Heinrich Bammann, Johann Diedrich Bammann, and Anna Sophia Bammann, infants, respectively, under the age of fourteen years, send greeting:

Whereas Peter Frederick Bammann of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighth day of April, 1896, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GOODRICH, DEADY & GOODRICH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 59 Wall St., New-York City. my18-law6wM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER, Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja20-law6mM

MURRAY, JULIA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Lyons and Peter Murray send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Kean of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of January, 1889, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JULIA MURRAY, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor; WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-law6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Soutlier, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-law6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. SCOTT, Attorney for Executor, 56 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

GWYNN, ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE. — In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE GWYNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oppenheim & Severance, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895. FIELDING R. GWYNN, Executor. OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. d9-law6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-law6mM

JEMISON, ELBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELBERT S. JEMISON, late of the State of Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1896. LOUISA A. JEMISON, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, TAYLOR & MILLER, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad St., New-York City. je5-law6mM

JOURNEAY, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, late of said city and county, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 10th, 1896. HENRY P. HOWENS, HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. f3-law6mM

LAUGHLIN, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Alfred Wagstaff, the Laughlin Towing and Transporting Company, and Arabel P. Fitch, Comptroller of New-York City, who claim to be creditors, and to all creditors and to all persons who claim to be creditors of JOHN LAUGHLIN, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of July, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why administration of the goods and chattels and credits within this State of JOHN LAUGHLIN, late of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, deceased, should not be awarded to Samuel Laughlin and Mary Stork, and such other letters testamentary on said will issued to them; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GOODRICH, DEADY & GOODRICH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 59 Wall St., New-York City. my18-law6wM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDER, Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja20-law6mM

MURRAY, JULIA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Lyons and Peter Murray send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Kean of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of January, 1889, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JULIA MURRAY, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHAPPERT, ANTON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON SCHAPPERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, at the residence of Mary K. Norz, executrix, at 1,241 Westchester Avenue, corner Intervale Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of April, 1896. KATHARINA E. HURLBUT, MARY K. NORZ, Executrices. CHARLES GOELLER, Attorney for Executrices, P. O. and office address, 99 Nassau Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the Windsor Hotel, No. 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of February, 1896. LAURA B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City. f10-law6mM

HERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on the 22nd day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City. d9-law6mM

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Place of trial.—City and County of New-York.—HENRIETTA BLAIR, Jane Case, Mary C. Martelle, Susan H. Stearns, Adeline Underwood, Ida Weaver, Florence L. Matterson, Alice M. Hubbard, Elizabeth R. Rossman, Frank C. Blair, George B. Blair, William G. Blair, Angeline L. Vincent, and Frances Mary Harris, plaintiffs, against JAMES L. NEWTON, George H. Newton, individually and as guardian of James L. Newton, Lucy Ladd, Florence S. Blair, Emily E. Blair, Hattie V. Blair, Edward Hubbard, Joseph J. Matterson, Henry Spring and Lydia Spring, his wife, Walker S. Vincent, Charles A. Weaver, George W. Forbes and Juliet Forbes, his wife; R. Melanchton Forbes and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emery Forbes, Elon H. Stearns, Charles B. Underwood, James N. Case, Elliott L. Gifford and Helen Gifford, his wife; Albert Harris, John H. Newton, Elizabeth Crandall and Isaac Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, William P. Newton and Emily Newton, his wife; Frank Newton and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, William A. Doubleday, Edgar N. Doubleday and Lydia Doubleday, his wife; Alice Newton, Richard Eugene Jackson, Horace S. Newman and Annie R. Newman, his wife; Helen Harriet Newman, Mary Newman Parker and Aaron F. Parker, her husband; George Forbes Newman, and the children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and the widows and surviving husbands and wives, if any, of the deceased children, descendants, heirs at law, and devisees of said Mehitable Sprague, deceased, including Mehitable Spraguo, being a deceased sister of Daniel L. Newton, father of Katherine L. Youmans, deceased, who died intestate, and who was seized and possessed of the real estate in the State of New-York sought to be partitioned in this action; and James Sprague, Daniel Sprague, Harriet Sprague, Lucy Sprague, and Elizabeth Sprague, if living, said James, Daniel, Harriet, Lucy, and Elizabeth being alleged to be children of said Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and the respective wives and husbands of said alleged children of Mehitable Sprague, and the children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of said Mehitable Sprague, and the surviving husbands of said James Sprague, Daniel Sprague, Harriet Sprague, Lucy Sprague, and Elizabeth Sprague, if any of said last-named five persons be deceased, the real children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of said Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and their wives and husbands, widows, or surviving husbands of them or any of them, if any, and their names, being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1st, 1896. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, office and Post Office address, 15 Wall Street, New-York City. To William P. Newton and Emily Newton, his wife, and children, and descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and their husbands and wives, if any, and the widows and surviving husbands and wives, if any, of the children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law, and devisees of said Mehitable Sprague being a deceased sister of Daniel L. Newton, father of Katherine L. Youmans, deceased, who died intestate and who was seized and possessed of the real estate in the State of New-York sought to be partitioned in this action; and James Sprague, Daniel Sprague, Harriet Sprague, Lucy Sprague, and Elizabeth Sprague, if living, said James, Daniel, Harriet, Lucy and Elizabeth being alleged to be children of said Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and the respective wives and husbands of said alleged children of Mehitable Sprague, and the children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of said Mehitable Sprague, and the surviving husbands of said James Sprague, Daniel Sprague, Harriet Sprague, Lucy Sprague, and Elizabeth Sprague, if any of said last-named five persons be deceased, the real children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of said Mehitable Sprague, and their names and their wives and husbands, widows or surviving husbands of them or any of them, if any, and their names being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1st, 1896. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, office and Post Office address, 15 Wall Street, New-York City. To William P. Newton and Emily Newton, his wife, and children, and descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and their husbands and wives, if any, and the widows and surviving husbands and wives, if any, of the deceased children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law, and devisees of said Mehitable Sprague being a deceased sister of Daniel L. Newton, father of Katherine L. Youmans, deceased, who died intestate and who was seized and possessed of the real estate in the State of New-York sought to be partitioned in this action; and James Sprague, Daniel Sprague, Harriet Sprague, Lucy Sprague, and Elizabeth Sprague, if any of said last-named five persons be deceased, the real children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of said Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and their husbands and wives, if any, and the widows and surviving husbands and wives, if any, of said deceased children, descendants, heirs at law, and devisees of said Mehitable Sprague being a deceased sister of Daniel L. Newton, father of Katherine L. Youmans, deceased, who died intestate and who was seized and possessed of the real estate in the State of New-York sought to be partitioned in this action; and James Sprague, Daniel Sprague, Harriet Sprague, Lucy Sprague, and Elizabeth Sprague, if any of said last-named five persons be deceased, the real children, descendants, devisees, and heirs at law of said Mehitable Sprague, deceased, and their husbands and wives, if any, and the widows and surviving husbands of them or any of them, if any, and their names, being unknown to plaintiffs, defendants. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1st, 1896. VICTOR J. DOWLING, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, office and Post Office address, 15 Wall Street, New-York City.

Ordered that said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the petitioner herein, the New Manhattan Athletic Club, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Knickerbocker Athletic Club, on and after the first day of July, 1896; and it is further

Ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and further, that a copy or this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the New-York Times, a newspaper in the County of New-York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter. R. A. P., J. S. C.

je1-law4wM.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against AUGUSTUS F. BRABANT, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the name of "AUGUSTUS F. BRABANT," that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Augustus F. Brabant, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, William R. Baird, Room 75, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 26th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1896. CLARENCE L. BURGER, Assignee.

WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Assignee, 271 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. je-law6wM

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

4 and 6 Warren St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LIZZIE M. VAN BRUNT, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH A. MOULDS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22nd day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant two hundred and fifty-one feet and eight inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southerly part of the distance through a party wall and parallel to Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street sixteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning; being the premises known as Number 220 West 136th Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said party of the first part by said party of the second part hereto by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously herewith, and these presents are given to secure part of the consideration or purchase money in said deed expressed.—Dated New-York, May 29th, 1896.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New-York. je1-2aw3w&je22.

WEST SIXTY-SECOND STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, New-York County.—SUSANNA S. MINTURN, plaintiff, against HENRY O. KIRCHNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the mortgaged premises in the complaint in this action, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-second Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets; running thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-second Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-second Street; and thence westerly along said southerly side of Sixty-second Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. Subject to all existing covenants against nuisances and agreements (if any) as to party walls.—Dated New-York, May 25th, 1896.

HAROLD S. RANKINE, Referee.

ROBERT S. MINTURN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 68 Broad Street, New-York, N. Y. my25-2aw3wM&Thu1e15

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship *Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen; at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Ireland, per steamship *Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aurania.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship *St. Paul, via Southampton; at 7:30 AM for Belgium (direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Southwark"); at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Germanic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam (letters must be directed "per Zaandam"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Normannia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship *La Touraine, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship *Etruria, via Queenstown (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Etruria"); at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship *Saale, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale"); at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Paris"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship American, (letters must be directed "per American.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened at the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At $3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamer Cherokee; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathisla, (letters must be directed "per Strathisla.)

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamer Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamer Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance"); at 12 M for Progreso, per steamer Panama (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamer Saratoga, via Havana; at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamer Delcomyn; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamer Grangense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grangense"); at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba.

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Isalnd, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamer Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamer Venezuela; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by steamer from Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamer Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympic, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamer Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamer Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 5, 1896.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

AT PORT CHESTER,

Westchester Co., N. Y.

THE RESIDENCE OF E. B. WESLEY,

situate three-fourths mile from the railway station, and one and one-half miles from the station at Rye